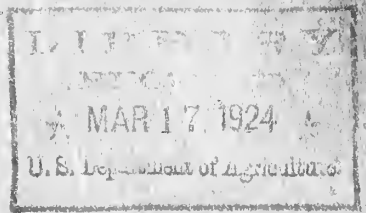


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CHASE FRUIT AND FLOWERS



CHASE BROTHERS COMPANY

The Rochester Nurseries

ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

CHASE FRUIT AND FLOWERS

In Natural Colors



*Photographic Reproductions
True to Life*

CHASE BROTHERS COMPANY

Rochester

New York

For Your Information

As we invite your orders for the trees and plants we illustrate and describe, you may ask—and surely you are entitled to know,—who we are, what our business record is, how we have served other buyers and why we know we can serve you to your satisfaction and profit. The facts below are to give you that information.

SIXTY-SIX YEARS IN BUSINESS

Our business, started in 1857, incorporated in 1887, is two thirds of a century old. For that period while growing, selling and improving the standard of our product, we have also been training men in every department of this highly specialized work. Once a group of pioneers, we are now an organization of experts.

SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES IN NURSERIES

Our growth has been gradual, but steady, to meet both in quality and kind, the increased demand of buyers. Our big plantings in the Genesee Valley, favored by fertile soil and proximity to the Great Lakes, are also disciplined by the Northern climate providing the favorable conditions that produce the best and hardiest trees and plants.

PACKING, SHIPPING AND STORAGE FACILITIES

Our packing, storage and shipping facilities have kept pace with the growth of the business. Our packing buildings alone cover about two and one half acres, and into these runs our private railroad siding that connects with the New York Central Railroad. Our whole output is handled under cover at all seasons of the year, a part of our progressive methods that guarantee the freshness, grade and quality of our stock.

THE CHASE GUARANTEE

Any stock that fails to live will be replaced free in our next delivery season if we are notified before August first following delivery.

TRANSPORTATION PREPAID

We prepay all transportation charges. There are no additional charges for packing, boxing or cartage.

SAFE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED

We take all risks of transportation and guarantee the delivery of stock in good order. If not in first-class condition on arrival, notify us and we will immediately forward new stock to take its place under the same guarantee.

STOCK HEALTHY AND FREE FROM PESTS OR DISEASE

State Inspectors examine our stock of trees regularly and thoroughly and every shipment that goes out bears an official certificate of inspection.

ANNUAL PLANTINGS

Our usual annual plantings consist of:

Apples and Crabs	500,000	Quinces	20,000
Pears, Standard	100,000	Small Fruits	1,000,000
Pears, Dwarf	50,000	Ornamental Trees	80,000
Cherries	125,000	Shrubs	250,000
Plums	100,000	Roses	200,000
Peaches	500,000	Perennial Plants	100,000





FOREWORD



THAT we might show our customers the Chase Rochester Nurseries, the parent garden of the flowering and fruiting stock that is being sent out under our labels, has often been our wish. Such a trip being impractical, we are doing the next best thing. Taking advantage of that literal, accurate, wonder-process, photography in color, we are sending you fac-similes of the fruit and flowers we grow. At last we can present a catalog which not only brings form and color to your vision, but those more subtle qualities—the appetizing plumpness of the apple, the down of the peach cheek, the juiciness of the berry, the fine detail of flower petals, the satin surface of the rose. In all respects save perfume—and by the grace of imagination even that is conveyed in some of its pages, you have in this book a literal presentation of what your garden and orchard may produce from our stock.

We can offer you sound, healthy stock, potential in bloom and fruitage and by reason of special training and long experience, we can aid you in your choice. Yours, however, is the privilege of selecting, planting, caring and garnering, that most delightful and responsible of vocations. Order abundantly today with eye to future needs, that you and yours may harvest with both pleasure and profit.

CHASE BROTHERS COMPANY

The Rochester Nurseries
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

Chase Roses

The Rose is acknowledged Queen of the Garden: in color and fragrance, in refinement of texture and form, in the great range of variety, the Rose is pre-eminent as the loveliest of flowers. The varieties we grow are the best in each class: not all the good ones,—because there are thousands of varieties in cultivation,—but no better list could be made up in any equal number of varieties. Our selection has had in mind to offer the Roses that are distinct, that possess quality of individual bloom, abundant yield and have the hardiness required in northern gardens. Our Roses are strong, healthy, two year plants and field grown.

PAUL NEYRON

Hybrid Perpetuals

These are all hardy varieties that bloom in June, usually again in the autumn and often through the summer, with good rain-fall. A few are as constantly in bloom as the Hybrid Teas and might properly be listed among the monthly-blooming roses.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI. Known also as Snow Queen and White American Beauty. Classed as a Hybrid Perpetual, it is a true monthly or everblooming variety; pure white, exquisitely formed in bud and open flower; blooming most abundantly and considered everywhere the best white rose.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT. The favorite old "Jack" Rose; brilliant red.

GEORGE DICKSON. Large, full, perfectly-formed flowers of very deep crimson—almost black. As delicate and fragrant as a Tea rose.

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ. Brilliant, dazzling crimson—almost scarlet; a true everbloomer. Produces more bloom and color, during a longer period than any other rose in the garden.

J. B. CLARK. Dark crimson, very double blooms; a hardy, strong grower.

MARGARET DICKSON. Pure white, without any tinge of yellow or pink; large and well-shaped blooms; perfectly hardy.

MRS. JOHN LAING. A beautiful, clear pink; large, full and fragrant.

PAUL NEYRON. Bright, clear pink; a freebloomer and popular everywhere.

PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN. The flowers are well-shaped, deep red, almost black but full of light.

ULRICH BRUNNER. Bright red; full and fragrant blooms of beautiful form and striking appearance; the bush is hardy and vigorous in growth and almost continuously in bloom from early summer until autumn.

CONRAD F. MEYER. A Hybrid Rugosa, absolutely hardy, vigorous in growth and ever-blooming in habit; the blooms are fragrant and well-shaped; the color is a pleasing silvery pink.

BABY RAMBLER. Dwarf Polyantha; that is, a dwarf rose bearing its blooms in large clusters. This might be called a dwarf form of the Crimson Rambler, the flowers being borne in the same large clusters, bright red in color, but as constantly in bloom as any of the monthly roses. It grows to about two feet or more and makes a very round, compact bush, fine for bedding or for hedging.

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ

Chase Roses

HYBRID PERPETUALS CONTINUED

AMERICAN BEAUTY. Deep, rich pink shaded with red and petals distinctly veined; of large size, full and fragrant; grown in immense quantities by the florists and while not so good out of doors, is a popular garden variety. While the outdoor blooms have the same color and size of hothouse specimens, they are not borne on long stems like the latter; that must not be expected.

CAPTAIN HAYWARD. Bright red, almost scarlet; large, full, blooms; especially fine in autumn. A rose of striking beauty of form and rich, glowing color.

CLIO. Strong, upright grower with large, full cup-shaped blooms of delicate flesh color shaded with rosy pink. The soft, delicate tints are most pleasing and the color one that serves to emphasize the deeper colors in neighboring roses.

FISHER HOLMES. Rich, warm crimson of good form and substance. A favorite old variety.

GEORGE AHRENDTS. Often referred to as the "Pink Druschki". A large pink rose, very fragrant and of graceful shape, blooming very freely.

HUGH DICKSON. Very strong and healthy growth and large, finely formed, fragrant blooms of a bright crimson color close to scarlet.

LA FRANCE. Probably the best known of all roses; very full and double blooms of delicate, silvery pink and deliciously fragrant. Severe pruning is needed to produce the best blooms.

MADAME GABRIEL LUIZET. Flowers of large size, clear, light pink and very hardy and free blooming. One of the old garden favorites.

MAGNA CHARTA. A magnificent old variety with very large, full blooms of dark pink; especially good in early summer.

MARSHALL P. WILDER. Another old favorite whose popularity is justified by its fine, bright, cherry-red color, the large size and perfect shape of its blooms and its delicate fragrance.

FRAU
KARL
DRUSCHKI

J. B. CLARK

Chase Roses

Hybrid Tea and Monthly-Blooming

BRITISH QUEEN. Pure white with pointed buds and full, double blooms on opening: delicate, refined and fragrant.

COLUMBIA. Large and full blooms of a pleasing peach-blow pink that does not fade as the flowers age. The florists grow more Columbia in hot-houses than any other variety and it grows and blooms in the garden in equal perfection.

ETOILE DE FRANCE. Intense red. The buds are perfectly shaped and the fully open flowers are equally perfect, remaining, to the last, full and double.

HADLEY. Big, beautiful double blooms of a deep, rich velvety crimson.

KAISERIN. Creamy white, with long, pointed buds of delicate beauty.

KILLARNEY—PINK. The buds are especially fine, delicate and shapely. Blooms profusely and constantly; one of the very best roses for the garden.

J. L. MOCK. The blooms are of immense size, suggesting La France in color, but the variety has the advantage of being a stronger grower.

LYON ROSE. Large, globular blooms of a fine, shrimp-pink color.

MADAM BUTTERFLY. A new rose that pleases everybody. The buds and open flowers are equally beautiful with attractive shadings of pink, apricot and gold. A satisfactory garden variety that grows in popularity: a strong, vigorous-growing bush, constantly in bloom.

MRS. AARON WARD. One of the few hardy yellow monthly roses. The color is a pleasing Indian yellow, shading lighter towards the edge of the petals. Does not make a large plant, but is a very generous bloomer.

MY MARYLAND. Clear pink, fragrant and free-blooming.

MADAME CAROLINE TESTOUT. Clear pink in color and the blooms are full and fragrant. One of the most profuse bloomers; hardy; ideal for planting in masses or as a hedge.

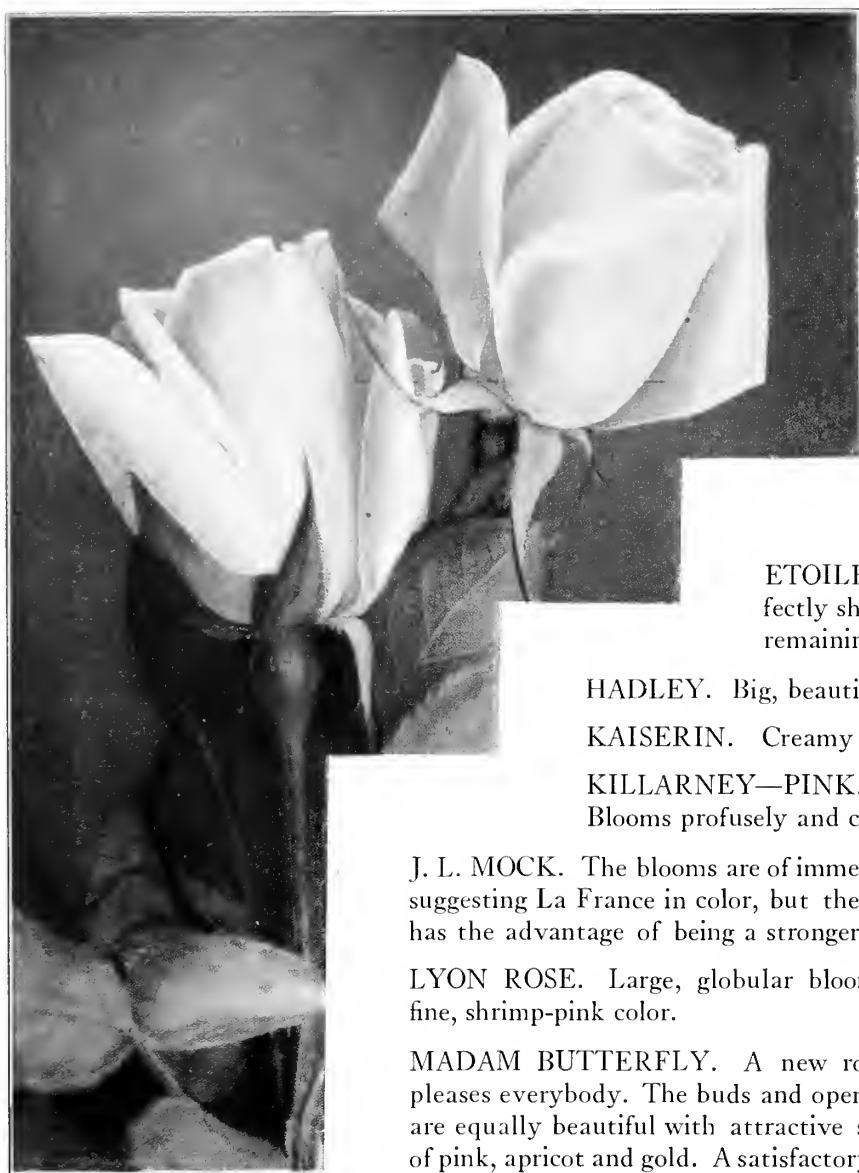
RADIANCE. Brilliant, rosy carmine. The buds are perfect and while the open flowers are not so large nor so full as those of some other varieties that produce only a few extra large blooms, nevertheless Radiance is today one of the most satisfactory ever-blooming pink roses, because it is one of the hardiest and always abundantly in bloom.

SUNBURST. Superb orange-copper or golden-orange with long, pointed buds opening full and double. A vigorous grower.

ADDITIONAL VARIETIES—HYBRID TEA

BETTY, *Yellow*
DUCHESS OF WELLINGTON, *Yellow*
GENERAL MAC ARTHUR, *Red*
LADY HILLINGDON, *Yellow*
LAURENT CARLE, *Carmine*
LOS ANGELES, *Pink, coral and gold*

MME. EDOUARD HERRIOTT, *Red & yellow*
MOLLIE S. CRAWFORD, *White*
OPHELIA, *Pink*
RHEA REID, *Crimson*
RICHMOND, *Red*
WHITE KILLARNEY



KILLARNEY

MRS. AARON WARD



Chase Roses Climbing

Climbing Roses are always satisfactory. In the first place, those recommended here are all perfectly hardy; they need no protection in winter; they require little pruning or other attention. They make wonderful hedges and combine beauty with utility; planted along the back fence, clambering over the porch, screening a window and especially when covering an old stump or other unsightly object, they add to usefulness a beauty of color and fragrance not equalled by any other climbing plants. And while most of the Roses in this class bloom only in the spring, they cover themselves with masses of beauty then.

EXCELSA

AVIATEUR BLERIOT. The individual blooms are of medium size, well-formed and borne in large clusters in great profusion. One of the very few *hardy* yellow climbing roses.

CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY. Not of the Rambler type, but a climbing rose with individual flowers which in size, form and color, rival the blooms of the best bush roses; fine, rich red.

DR. VAN FLEET. This is another climber with large and shapely individual blooms of a rich, fresh pink color. The best hardy pink climber.

DOROTHY PERKINS—PINK. Clear, shell pink, very full and double blooms with curved petals; blooms in immense clusters. The foliage is an added attraction, being almost evergreen.

DOROTHY PERKINS—WHITE. Similar in every way to the foregoing but with pure white blooms.

THOUSAND BEAUTIES. Unique in that the colors are variable, the same cluster always containing individual blooms of different shades ranging from white to rich reddish pink with occasional suggestion of yellow, every cluster being a bouquet in itself.

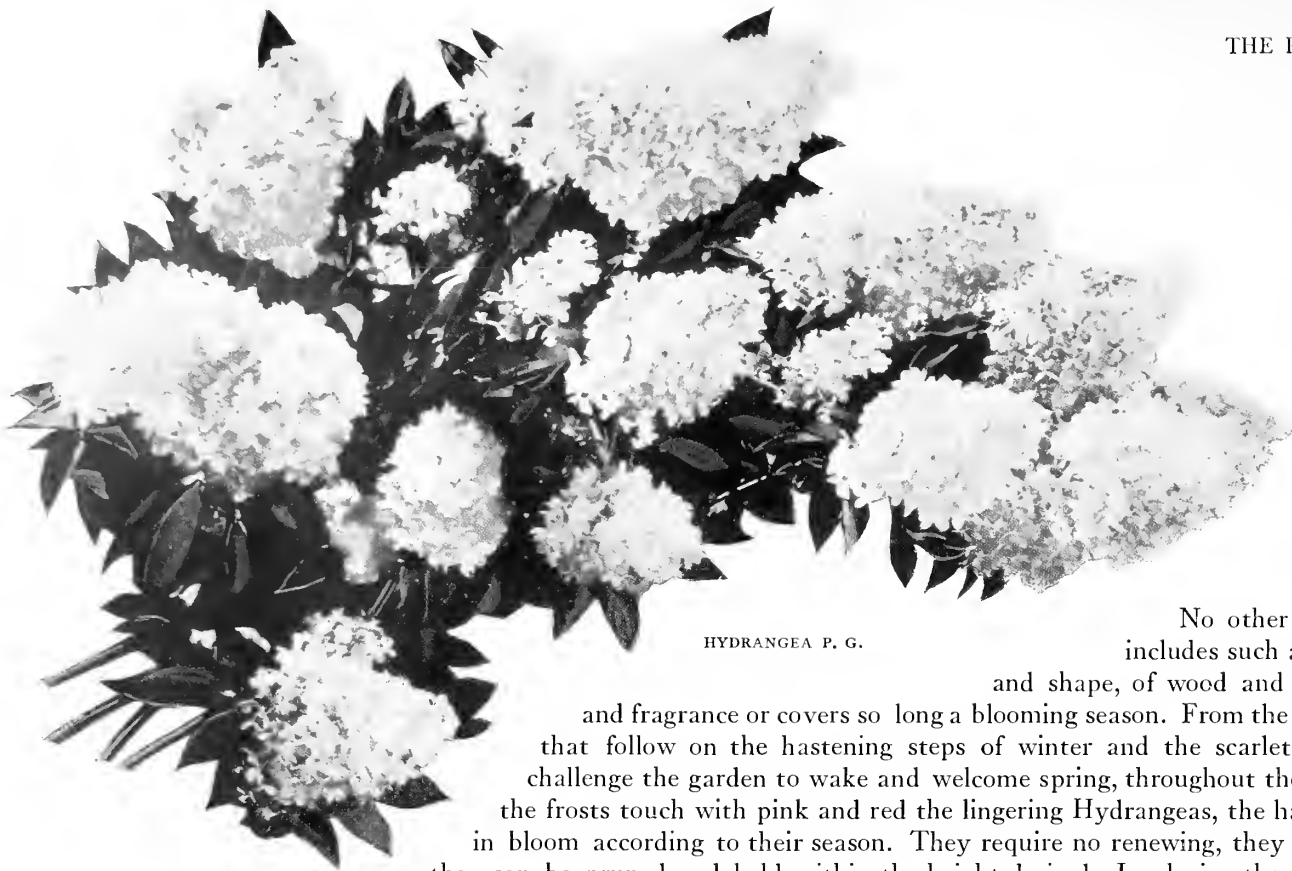
EXCELSA.—The Red Dorothy Perkins. Color, an intense, clear red. The blooms are perfect and double, in large clusters. The foliage is rich green and does not mildew.

CRIMSON RAMBLER. An old favorite, the first introduction in this group. The growth is very vigorous, throwing out strong shoots. The color is a rich, deep crimson and the flowers come in large clusters.

ADDITIONAL HARDY CLIMBING ROSES

AMERICAN PILLAR, *Pink*
BALTIMORE BELLE, *White*
LADY GAY, *Pink*
MARY WASHINGTON, *White*
QUEEN OF THE PRAIRIES, *Rosy Red*
WHITE RAMBLER

THOUSAND-BEAUTIES
OR TAUSENDSHOEN

Chase

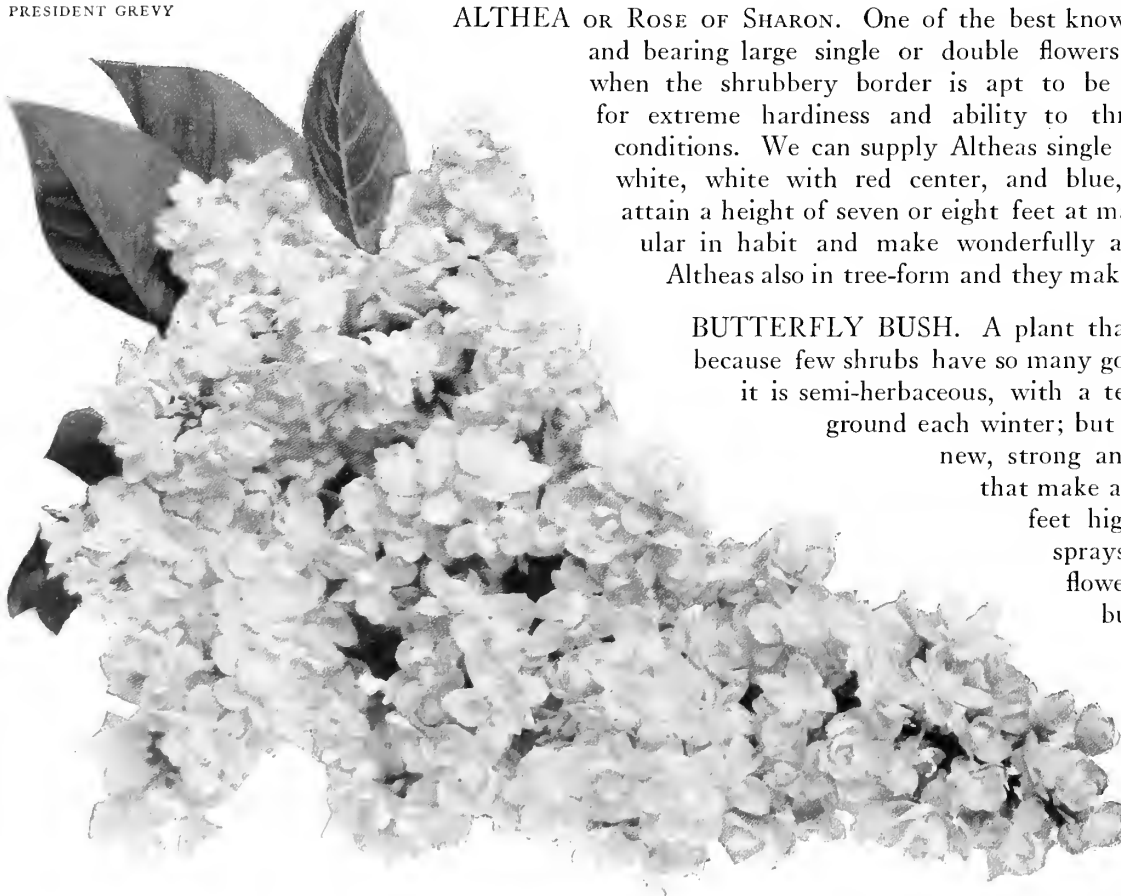
HYDRANGEA P. G.

No other class of plants includes such a variety of size and shape, of wood and foliage, of color and fragrance or covers so long a blooming season. From the first Forsythias that follow on the hastening steps of winter and the scarlet Cydonias that challenge the garden to wake and welcome spring, throughout the year and until the frosts touch with pink and red the lingering Hydrangeas, the hardy shrubs are in bloom according to their season. They require no renewing, they are permanent; they can be pruned and held within the height desired. In placing them in the garden, thought should be given to the ultimate height of different kinds; we mention that in our descriptions. In arrangement, the smaller-growing varieties should have a background of taller plants. The shrubs with yellow and red blooms help warm the spring; varieties with white or cooling blue and lavender flowers should be planted for bloom in the summer months instead of the hot-looking red geraniums and bright-leaved coleus: things out of place where the summers are hot. Green foliage and cool-looking flowers make the garden an inviting outdoor living-room in summer evenings. The varieties we list are readily transplanted and easily grown. It requires no skill to grow them in any garden. They are all perfectly hardy.

ALMOND DOUBLE-FLOWERING. Handsome, compact, dwarf bushes, seldom over five feet high, whose branches are literally covered their entire length in May with small, very double, rose-like flowers before the leaves appear. In two colors: white and pink.

LILAC—
PRESIDENT GREY

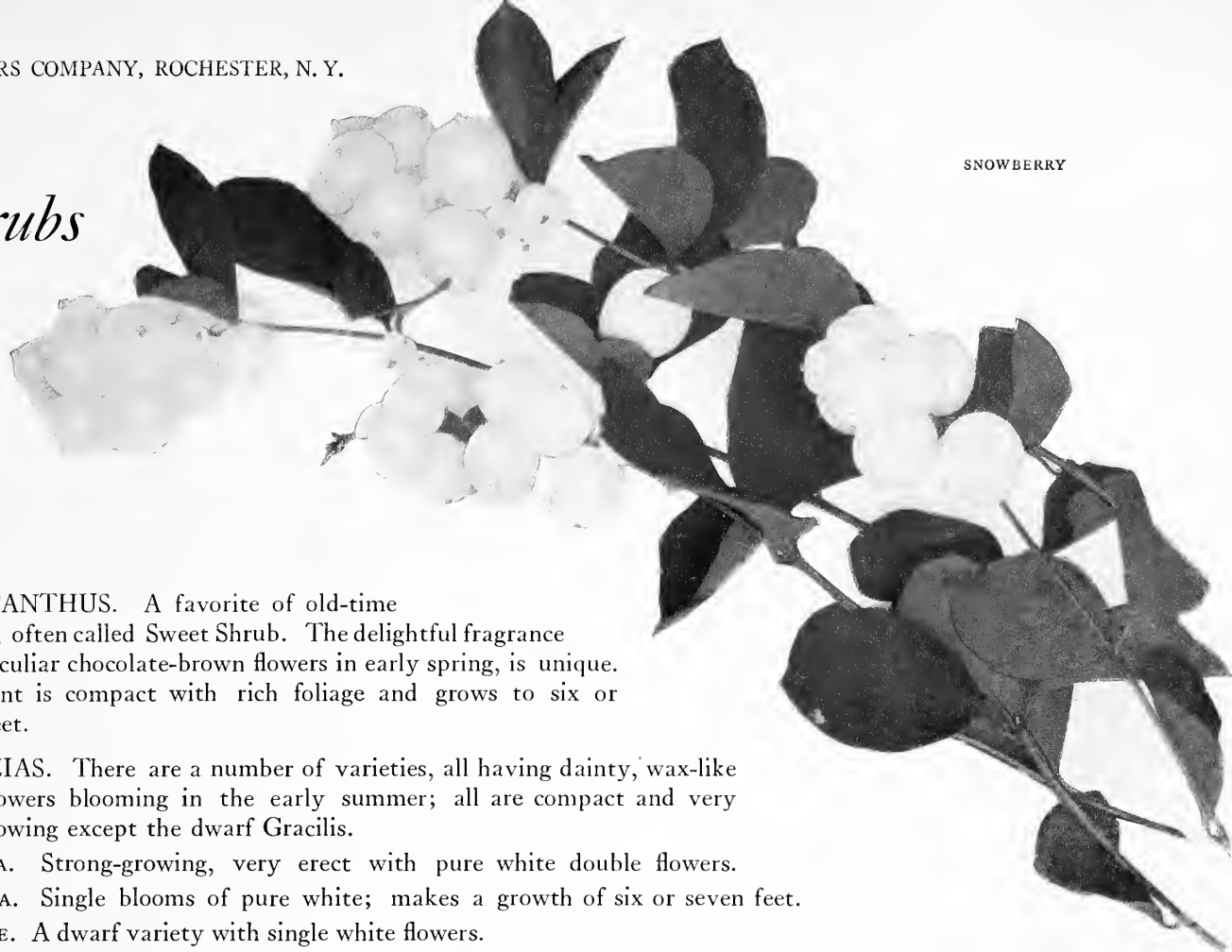
ALTHEA OR ROSE OF SHARON. One of the best known shrubs, with good foliage and bearing large single or double flowers in August and September when the shrubbery border is apt to be bare of flowers. Valuable for extreme hardiness and ability to thrive and bloom under all conditions. We can supply Altheas single or double, with flowers pure white, white with red center, and blue, purple and red. Altheas attain a height of seven or eight feet at maturity, are upright and regular in habit and make wonderfully attractive hedges. We grow Altheas also in tree-form and they make handsome lawn specimens.



BUTTERFLY BUSH. A plant that should be in every garden because few shrubs have so many good points. It grows easily; it is semi-herbaceous, with a tendency to die down to the ground each winter; but every spring it throws out new, strong and numerous graceful shoots that make a handsome bush four or five feet high, every branch producing sprays of dainty, lilac-colored flowers so fragrant as to attract butterflies in great numbers, hence its name. Blooming from June, throughout the hot, dry season, the cooling blue of its fragrant flowers is a constant delight.

Shrubs

SNOWBERRY



CALYCANTHUS. A favorite of old-time gardens, often called Sweet Shrub. The delightful fragrance of its peculiar chocolate-brown flowers in early spring, is unique. The plant is compact with rich foliage and grows to six or seven feet.

DEUTZIAS. There are a number of varieties, all having dainty, wax-like small flowers blooming in the early summer; all are compact and very erect-growing except the dwarf *Gracilis*.

CANDIDA. Strong-growing, very erect with pure white double flowers.

CRENATA. Single blooms of pure white; makes a growth of six or seven feet.

LEMOINE. A dwarf variety with single white flowers.

PRIDE OF ROCHESTER. Very showy, with large white flowers; the earliest to bloom of the tall-growing varieties.

GRACILIS. The smallest of the *Deutzias*; a low, compact, round bush, not more than two feet high at maturity, literally covered with single, pure white blooms.

CORNUS. The shrubby Dogwoods, whose inconspicuous blooms are followed by masses of berries in different colors; these, and the bright-colored twigs, make them valuable in the autumn and winter.

SIBIRICA. Throws up numerous shoots and the bright red color of the bark adds beauty to the winter landscape.

SANGUINEA. Greenish-white flowers followed by green berries. Blood-red branches make it conspicuous all winter.

GOLDEN ELDER. The white, flat-topped panicles of bloom appear in the early summer; but the golden-yellow color of the leaves, is the chief attraction, making the plant conspicuous among the darker green.

FORSYTHIA. GOLDEN BELL. The Forsythias are the first shrubs to bloom in early spring, the small, yellow flowers covering the branches before the tardy leaves appear. They all grow to about seven or eight feet.

SUSPENSIVA. Decidedly pendulous in habit, making growths of great length that droop and touch the ground; or it can be trained very effectively on walls by fastening, giving the appearance of a clinging vine.

FORTUNEI. Of slightly drooping habit, with flowers large for the type.

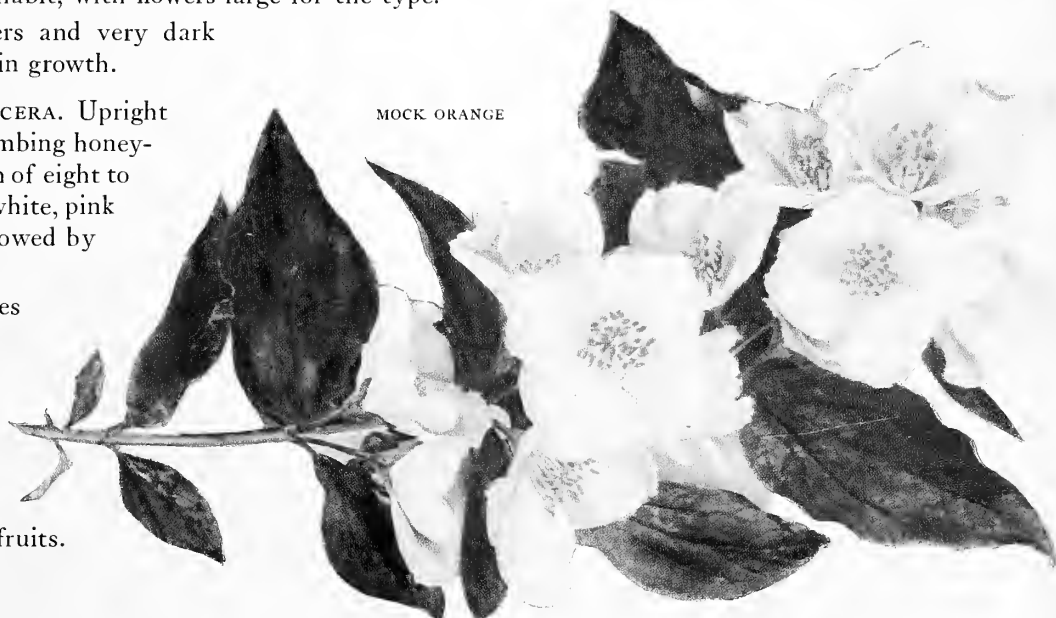
VIRIDISSIMA. Deep yellow flowers and very dark green wood and foliage; upright in growth.

BUSH HONEYSUCKLES. LONICERA. Upright bushes, entirely distinct from climbing honeysuckles, making a compact growth of eight to ten feet at maturity and bearing white, pink or red sweet-scented flowers followed by colored fruits.

MORROWI. Dark green, round leaves and white flowers followed by bright red berries; an excellent hedge; bears shearing well.

TATARICA. Tartarian Honeysuckles. There are several varieties with white, red and pink blooms followed by orange-scarlet fruits.

MOCK ORANGE



Chase Shrubs

HYDRANGEA ARBORESCENS STERILIS.

Ever-blooming
Hydrangea,

"Hills of Snow". The most refined flowers of any hardy Hydrangea: pure white and in large panicles, appearing first in July and continuing until frost. Makes a bush of three to four feet.

HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA. The well-known, large-flowering Hydrangea whose panicles of bloom are of immense size and of sufficient weight to bend the branches and impart a weeping effect to the plant. The flowers are white with a slight greenish tint and do not drop but continue to hang until the frost turns them pink. Taken into the house, they hold their form and color and make attractive decorations through the winter.

We also grow these trained to a single stem, in tree-form; they make handsome lawn specimens.

BARBERRY THUNBERGII. Especially good for small hedges. The fresh green of the leaves is not affected by heat or dust and in the winter, the bright red berries are a striking contrast to the snow. This variety is never touched by wheat rust like other barberries.

JAPAN QUINCE. CYDONIA. The bright scarlet blooms appear the first thing in the spring before the leaves are cut, giving warmth and color to the garden at just the right time.

KERRIA JAPONICA. Handsome and graceful with pointed leaves and long branches from the ground, covered, in June, with bright yellow flowers which continue throughout the summer.

KERRIA WHITE. Dainty, single white blossoms in early spring. The foliage is attractive all summer.

LILACS. All through the North, the Lilac is the popular and universal flower. The newer hybrids are great improvements, although many prefer the ones that grow in the old home garden. Lilacs have no diseases nor pests and are easy to grow and a constant delight.

FINE NAMED VARIETIES

PRESIDENT GREVY. Individual flowers very large and double, in immense panicles; a beautiful blue.

MARIE LEGRAYE. Large panicles single white blooms.

BELLE DE NANCY. Large; brilliant satiny-rose.

LUDWIG SPAETH. Single; dark, purplish blue.

CHARLES X. Single, reddish-purple.

FRAU DAMMANN. Single immense white flowers borne in great profusion.

JOSIKEA. Distinct in foliage and more tree-like in growth; blooms late; graceful purple flowers.

MICHAEL BUCHNER. Large panicles; double, pale lilac.

ROTHOMAGENSIS.

Vigorous, free-flowering and fragrant; flowers white with a bluish tint.

VILLOSA. Leaves unlike those of other Lilacs; large panicles of light purple flowers after other Lilacs have finished blooming.

WEIGELA EVA RATHKE

Chase Shrubs

VIBURNUMS.

Handsome shrubs, most effective when planted in groups, with fine foliage and some with great clusters of colored berries following the flowers.

OPULUS. HIGH BUSH CRANBERRY. The great masses of scarlet fruit are much admired.

OPULUS STERILIS. COMMON SNOWBALL. The flowers are pure white, in round, compact balls—just like snow-balls.

DENTATUM. ARROW-WOOD. Bright green leaves that later turn to red and purple.

LANTANA. WAYFARING TREE. A tall shrub with white flowers in May followed by colored berries.

TOMENTOSUM. Vigorous, with fine foliage and beautiful single flowers in flat, round form, followed by colored berries.

DEUTZIA
PRIDE OF ROCHESTER

SPIREAS. A group including many forms of growth and shape and color of blooms.

ANTHONY WATERER. Dwarf, bushy plants with clusters of rosy crimson flowers in May, and later. BUMALDA. The same, with rosy pink flowers. ARGUTA. Dwarf, with small white flowers. GOLDEN. Very strong growing with white flowers and golden yellow leaves.

THUNBERGII. Very dwarf with fine, thread-like foliage and dainty white flowers. Fine for hedges and borders.

VAN HOUTTE. The finest of all Spireas and one of the finest shrubs grown. Blooms in the early spring and the long branches, curving and reaching to the ground are covered the entire length with lovely white blossoms, like a great fountain of snow.

OPULIFOLIA. Of strong and spreading growth with white flowers.

CALLOSA. Low-growing with flat panicles of pink flowers.

BILLARDII. The flowers are rosy pink, on spike-like stems.

SNOWBERRY. Has great quantities of waxy white berries that hang on the plant into winter.

INDIAN CURRANT. Red berries, that hang all winter.

SYRINGA OR
PHILADELPHUS.
Mock Orange.

CORONARIUS.
Very sweet-scented.

GOLDEN. Small,
with yellow leaves.

GORDONIANUS. Tall
grower; blooms late.

GRANDIFLORA.
The largest
individual
blooms.

LEMOINE. Small,
fragrant flowers
cover the plant.

BUTTERFLY BUSH

WEIGELAS.

EVA RATHKE. Dark red.

FLORIBUNDA. Red.

ROSEA. Rosy pink.

AMABILIS. Light pink.

VARIEGATED. Pink, with varie-
gated leaves.

Chase Vines

Vines fill an important place in beautifying the home. Shady arbors and verandas are cool retreats in summer. A

few vines on the wall, clambering up an occasional tree or covering an old stump, relieve the stiff effect of shrubs and formal plants and a suggestion of ease and grace is added to the picture.

As many vines — particularly Clematis — are planted by trellises and close to the wall where the soil is poor and dry, ample holes should be dug and filled with good top-soil before planting.

AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII. **BOSTON IVY.** Clings to brick or stone and forms a mat of foliage that will cover the wall. The leaves turn to rich bronze and scarlet in the autumn.

BIGNONIA. **TRUMPET FLOWER.** A rough and rampant-growing vine with orange and yellow flowers. It needs a fence or an arbor for support and plenty of room to grow.

BIRTHWORT. **DUTCHMAN'S PIPE OR ARISTOLOCHIA.** Has immense leaves that form a complete shelter; grows strongly and is used to cover porches and verandas.

CLEMATIS PANICULATA. A small-flowered variety, creamy-white and sweet, blooming in September.

CLEMATIS. **LARGE-FLOWERED HYBRIDS.** Large flowers of different colors, perfectly hardy and should succeed anywhere if properly planted and given support.

They should be tied

securely to prevent breakage by winds.

DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH. Double white.

JACKMANII. Purple.

HENRYII. Single white.

MADAME EDOUARD

ANDRE. Crimson.

RAMONA. Blue.

EUONYMUS VEGETUS.

Clings to stone, is evergreen; bright red berries.

HONEYSUCKLES.

All are rampant growers, forming great masses of vines that require sunlight and fail to form leaves in the shade. All are fragrant.

HALL'S JAPAN. White flowers, changing to yellow; almost evergreen.

MONTHLY FRAGRANT. Bright red flowers, shaded yellow; everblooming.

SCARLET TRUMPET. Scarlet flowers, very showy; fresh, green foliage.

MATRIMONY VINE. A strong growing vine. The foliage is abundant and rich green.

WISTARIA PURPLE. Pale purple flowers in long racemes; blooms in the spring and occasionally, but sparsely, in the autumn.

CLEMATIS
MADAME
EDOUARD
ANDRE

CLEMATIS
PANICULATA

Chase Peonies

Peonies bear the largest individual flowers in the garden. They are absolutely hardy anywhere and easy to grow; they require no attention, asking only good soil and a winter mulch for food rather than protection. They are subject to few diseases or attacks of plant pests. The foliage is ample and attractive until frost. The blooms increase in size and number with the age of the plant. Once established, Peonies are permanent. There are few things so satisfactory in northern gardens.

There are many types of bloom and a range of color running from pure white to purplish-crimson. These variations are so many and require so many words to describe them, that we cannot attempt, in this limited space, to give any descriptions beyond stating the color of each variety. Nearly all Peonies are fragrant, the usual odor suggesting the heavy fragrance of the magnolia.



LA TULIPE

ANTOINE POITEAU. Flesh-white.

FESTIVA. Creamy-white.

FULGIDA. Crimson-purple.

OFFICINALIS ALBA. White; the officinalis varieties are the earliest.

OFFICINALIS RUBRA. Red; very early.

PURPLE CROWN. Purplish-red.

QUEEN VICTORIA. White.

TRIUMPH DU NORD. Purplish-pink.

AMBROISE VERSCHAFFELT. Purplish-crimson.

ANEMONEFLORA. Crimson.

MADAME EMILE GALLE. Pink.

MADAME FOREL. Late; Pink.

MARGUERITE GERARD. Pink.

MONSIEUR BOUCHARLAT.

Rosy lilac; strong, erect growth.

MONSIEUR JULES ELIE. One of the finest pinks.

NE PLUS ULTRA. Pink; fragrant.

PHILOMELE. Pink.

VICTOR LEMOINE. Purplish-crimson.

VILLE DE NANCY.

Purplish.

BARON ROTHSCHILD. Lilac-rose; a very pleasing shade.

BARONESS SCHROEDER. One of the best whites.

CHARLEMAGNE. Lilac-white with blush center.

DELICATISSIMA. Clear, bright pink; fragrant.

DUCHESSE DE NEMOURS. A fine early white.

EUGENE VERDIER. Very large; late; Pink.

FAUST. Soft flesh color; blooms mid-season.

FRANCOIS ORTEGAT. Purplish-crimson.

HENRI DE MAY. Purple with fringed outer petals.

JEANNE D'ARC. Soft rose with white center.

LA TULIPE. A fine semi-rose, blooming late.

LIVINGSTONE. One of the best late pinks.

LOUIS VAN HOUTTE. Brilliant Crimson.

MADAME BUCQUET. Handsome, dark crimson.

MADAME DE VERNEVILLE. White, tinged pink; early.

MADAME DUCEL. Pink; fragrant, strong, free-blooming.

MADAME JULES CALOT. Lilac-white; large and compact.

MADAME CROUSSE. White; blooming in mid-season.



FRANCOIS ORTEGAT

Chase Hardy Perennial Plants

Nothing in the garden makes more generous return in color and fragrance and beauty, than the bed of hardy, herbaceous perennials. There is a charm about these "old-fashioned" flowers that has a universal appeal. Nothing else requires such small investment of money and time. They need no care; all are easily grown and when planted are permanent; they increase in size and quantity with age; all are perfectly hardy, dying down to the ground in winter and coming up again each spring. Perennials require no pruning nor training and have few insect enemies.

AQUILEGIA

Beds of Perennials can be so arranged as to furnish flowers from earliest spring till killing frost. They cover a range of color not found in any other class of plants. Our list following includes an assortment ample for any purpose; all are things that we recommend without hesitation.

ACHILLEA. THE PEARL. Small, pure white flowers on long stems; dainty and fine for cutting and house use; small plant; blooms all summer.

ANEMONE. THE ANEMONES—WINDFLOWER—are delicate and wax-like; they last long and even the first frosts do not spoil their beauty. They last a long time after cutting.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE. Large, delicate pink blooms.

WHIRLWIND. The variety best known and most prized; large, single, pure white, waxy flowers as dainty and beautiful as any that bloom.

ANCHUSA. DROPMORE VARIETY. The growth and foliage of the Anchusas are rough; but the Dropmore variety has the blue color so highly prized in perennials; it is not only blue, but that extremely rare gentian-blue.

AQUILEGIA. COLUMBINE. The Colorado State flower, but grows anywhere. The leaves are deeply cut and pretty, while the flowers are borne in clusters on long stems; they are "spurred" in a striking way and the colors include white, yellow, red and even blue, a remarkable range found in few flowers.

BELLFLOWER. CAMPANULA. Blooms in early spring. The flowers are open and bell-shaped, blue and white.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS. These are the hardy, perennial garden Chrysanthemums. They bloom very profusely and are at their best in the early autumn when flowers are scarce; the first frosts do not affect them and it is often possible to gather Chrysanthemums from the garden after all other flowers are gone. They are pure white, pink, red and purplish while the rich browns and bronzes are appropriate to autumn.

COREOPSIS. LANCEOLATA. A low-growing plant that blooms in early summer and then throughout the season, bearing an abundance of small flowers with pointed petals. The bright yellow color stands out in any planting.

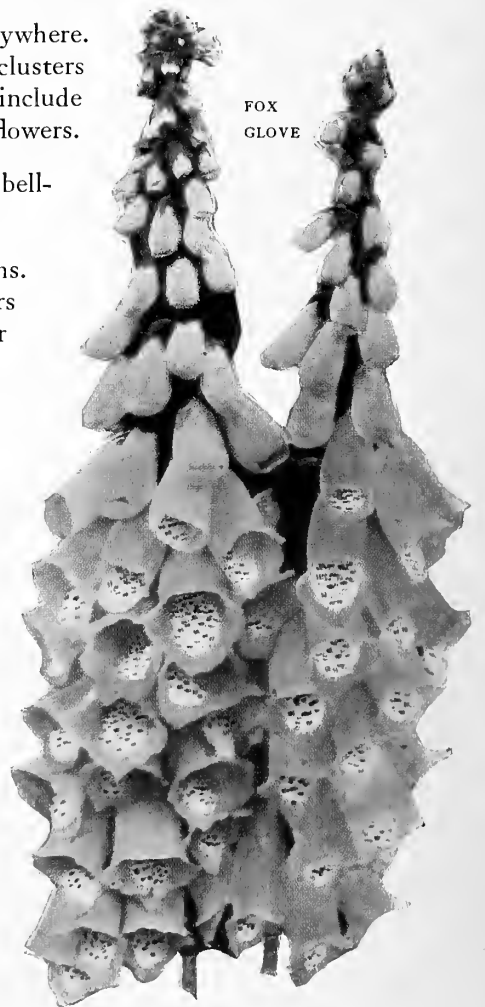
DAY LILY—WHITE. Properly, Funkia; but best known by the common name. One of the best perennials for a border or edging around the porch planting; very low-growing with abundant, broad, tropical looking leaves and white flowers in July.

DAY LILY—YELLOW. Entirely different from the last-named, belonging to a different species: Hemerocalis. Bears quantities of yellow, lily-like blooms in June.

DELPHINIUM. LARKSPUR. One of the finest perennials, typical of old English gardens. The blooms are borne on long spikes, all opening at once and extending often over a foot or more of the stem. The color is always blue or white; the shades range from the lightest blue to deep purple.

EULALIA. These are ornamental grasses, all having handsome foliage that makes a combination bed of grasses in the garden, a pleasing offset to the flowers; but their most effective use is for bordering walks or hedging the perennial beds.

FOX
GLOVE



Chase Hardy Perennial Plants

DIGITALIS. FOXGLOVE. An old garden favorite with tall spikes of flowers in all colors; blooms very early and makes a great show above the foliage; does best partly shaded.

GAILLARDIA. A Texas prairie flower that it took England to appreciate and develop into the wonderful hybrids now grown. The flowers are single, very large, often of immense size and ranging in color from yellow to red; blooms first in June and then continuously until frost. It is at its best in autumn when the rich red, brown and bronze tints are glorious.

GARDEN PINKS. What need be said of them? They make good borders, because they are small and do not grow tall. They like sunshine. They are bright little flowers in pretty shades and have a spicy fragrance.

GOLDEN GLOW. Tall and rank-growing; makes a fine background for shorter perennials. Bears in great abundance, very double bright yellow chrysanthemum-like flowers.

HELIANTHUS. SUN-FLOWER. Multiflorus variety. Grows to 3 or 4 feet high, with large, coarse leaves and has golden yellow flowers. Should be used as a background.

HIBISCUS. MALLOW. Large, single, five-petaled flowers in August. The plant is 4 or 5 feet tall and should be placed in the background; does best in a moist situation. The **CRIMSON EYE** is white with crimson center; the **ROSEUS** is similar, but of a deep rose color.

HOLLYHOCKS. These stately plants ought to be in every garden. There are so many places they fill so beautifully, as nothing else can: along the house wall, as a background for the foundation planting of shrubs,

evergreens or perennials; or along the garden fence in the same way. The new, improved Hollyhocks are Single and Double and come in white, yellow, pink, crimson, maroon, rose and buff.

GERMAN IRIS.

The old "Flags" have been so greatly improved by crossing as to give us blooms that rival the orchids in delicacy of form and texture and in wondrous coloring. Some varieties are, in fact, just as fine as orchids; many florists now bloom them under glass for sale at high prices. Yet the garden yields finer blooms and in abundance, too, at no cost. The principal colors are white, yellow and blue; some reach deep purple, while the pale blue and lavender shades are marvels of delicate shading.

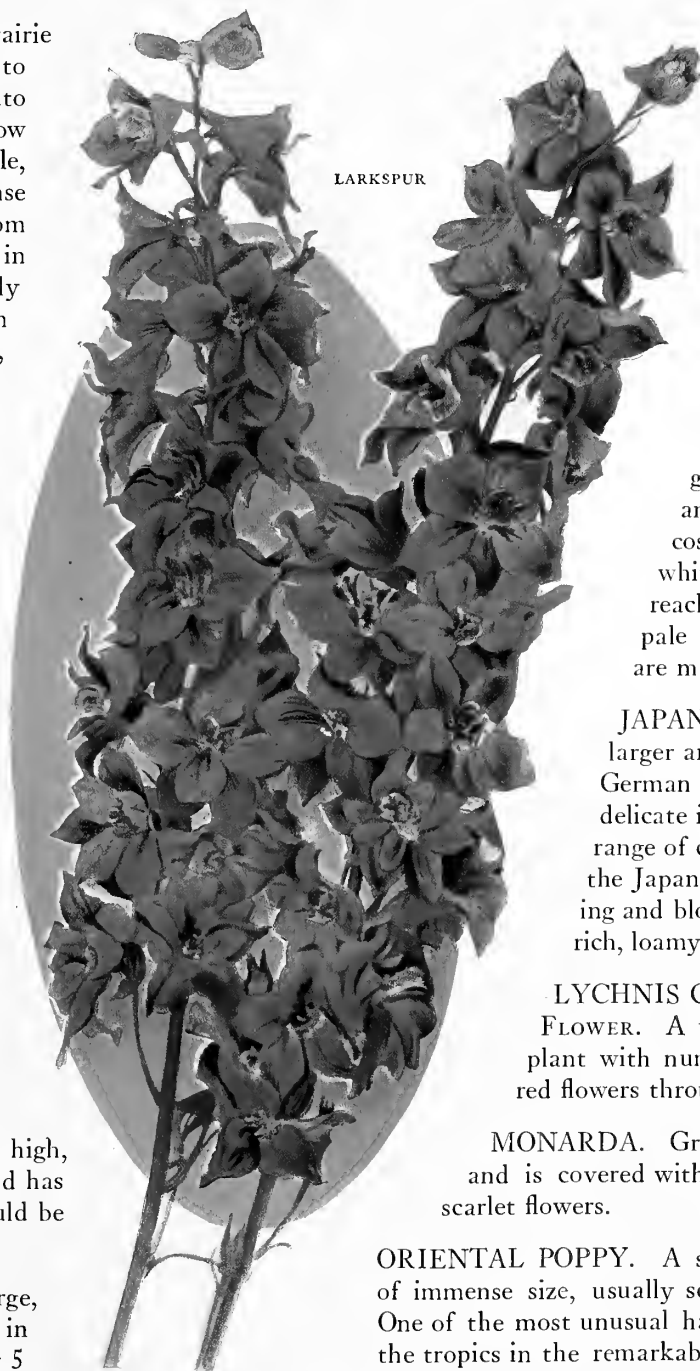
JAPANESE IRIS. These all have larger and showier flowers than the German Iris; but they are not so delicate in texture or coloring. The range of color is about the same, but the Japanese varieties are taller growing and bloom later. They require a rich, loamy soil, well drained.

LYCHNIS CHALCEDONICA. LAMP FLOWER. A very free-flowering border plant with numerous trusses of brilliant red flowers throughout July and August.

MONARDA. Grows about two feet high and is covered with large heads of fragrant, scarlet flowers.

ORIENTAL POPPY. A striking and showy flower of immense size, usually scarlet with a black center. One of the most unusual hardy perennials, suggesting the tropics in the remarkable size and dazzling color of the flowers.

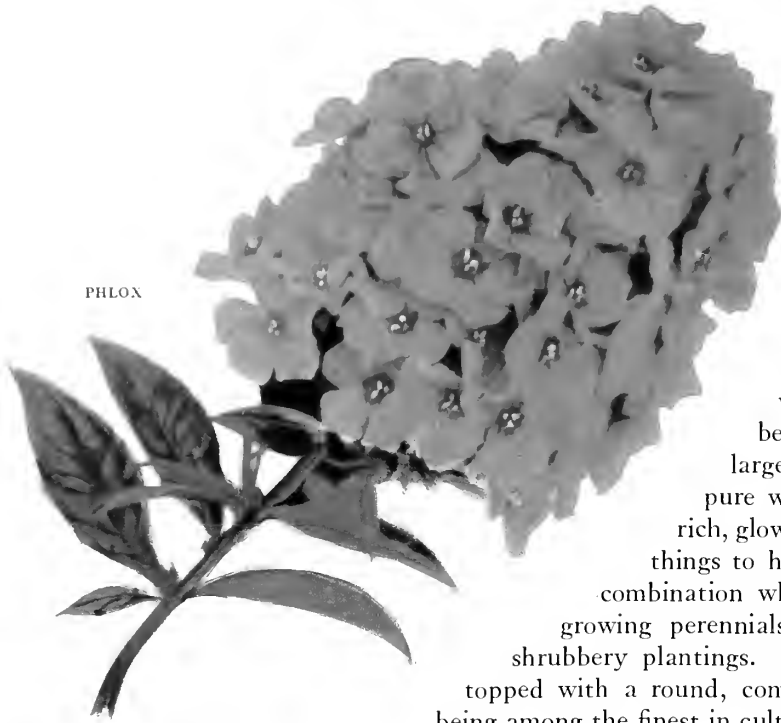
PACHYSANDRA. The very best plant of its kind. It is grown for its foliage which is dark green and abundant; the plant is a creeper, covering the ground with an evergreen mantle. It thrives in the shade and is the best plant for covering the ground where grass nor anything else will grow. In that respect, it is unique because there is no other plant so ideally adapted to ground-covering in shaded situations.



LARKSPUR

Chase Hardy Perennial Plants

PHLOX



HARDY PHLOX. From the small, single-stemmed annual phloxes, a new race has been developed in the wonderful hardy perennial phloxes. They are popular, because they always grow; they bloom every year, bearing large, full trusses of flowers in all colors except yellow. The pure white, the delicate shades of pink and rose and salmon, the rich, glowing reds and the langourous purple of some, are wonderful things to have along the garden borders. They make a beautiful combination when planted with Larkspurs, Foxgloves and other tall-growing perennials. They are very attractive when used to define the shrubbery plantings. Phloxes bloom from June until frost and every stem is topped with a round, compact mass of color. We recommend the following as being among the finest in cultivation.

ALBION. White, faint red eye.

AUGUST RIVOIRE. Red.

BARON VAN DEDAM. Salmon pink.

BRIDESMAID. White, crimson eye.

CHAMPS ELYSEES. Rosy magenta.

ECLAIREUR. Red, white eye.

EDGAR QUINET. Deep red.

ESCLAMONDE. Pink, dark eye.

HODUR. Pink, shaded white.

LOTHAIR. Bright crimson.

LOUISE ABBEMMA. Dwarf white.

MISS LINGARD. Earliest white.

MRS. JENKINS. White.

PANTHEON. Rose pink.

PURITY. White.

RICHARD WALLACE. White, red eye.

RIJNSTROOM. Large reddish pink.

R. P. STRUTHERS. Cherry red.

SIR EDWARD LANDSEER. Bright crimson.

VON LASSBURG. White.

GAILLARDIA

PLATYCODON. A handsome plant with fine foliage and deep blue or white bell-shaped flowers in late summer.

SHASTA DAISY. These low-growing plants with their wealth of white flowers, add rare beauty and impart a sense of pleasant coolness to the summer garden.

SPIREA LOBATA. Tall-growing, often as high as three to four feet, with handsomely veined foliage and large clusters of dainty pink flowers.

SWEET WILLIAM. Generally used for borders and rockeries. They like a warm soil and the sunlight. The growth is small and compact and the flowers small, in large flat clusters and usually pink or red.

TRITOMA. RED-HOT POKER. The leaves are long and form a good setting for the tall spikes that rise above the plant like a torch, dazzling red above and yellow beneath. Most effective in the autumn.

YUCCA. Adam's Needle. A tropical-looking plant that is very decorative and wonderfully effective as the center of a group with smaller plants about it and in colors to emphasize the waxy whiteness of the immense head of bloom that surmounts the Yucca stem. An important point is the fact that it is an evergreen plant.



Chase Garden Bulbs and Roots

Cannas

Even if the Cannas had no flowers at all they would be valuable plants to use on account of their foliage. The leaves are very large and the full, rich green foliage looks cool and refreshing during the hot summer days.

Within only a few years, the Canna has been marvelously developed from an inconspicuous, small bloom to varieties that in colors, match the finest orchids and in size, far surpass the largest. Grown at first solely for their foliage, Cannas now hold a firm place in the hearts of flower-lovers. But one must grow them: their fragile blooms will not bear shipment. The Canna colors are white, red and yellow.

BURBANK. Lemon-yellow.
CRIMSON BEDDER. A dazzling scarlet-crimson.
SEMAPHORE. Yellow.
SOUVENIR DE A. CROZY.
Dazzling scarlet.

HOLLYHOCKS

HOLLYHOCKS

Dahlias

The Dahlia is just now the "fashionable" flower, the center of flower shows and the subject of a national society. And that is due, among other things, to the great improvement in Dahlias of late years. Dahlias take many different forms; the oldest, and best known type is the "Show" or round, ball-like, dahlia; the "Cactus" Dahlias have loose, narrower petals. There are many other forms. There are hundreds of varieties; we mention the best.

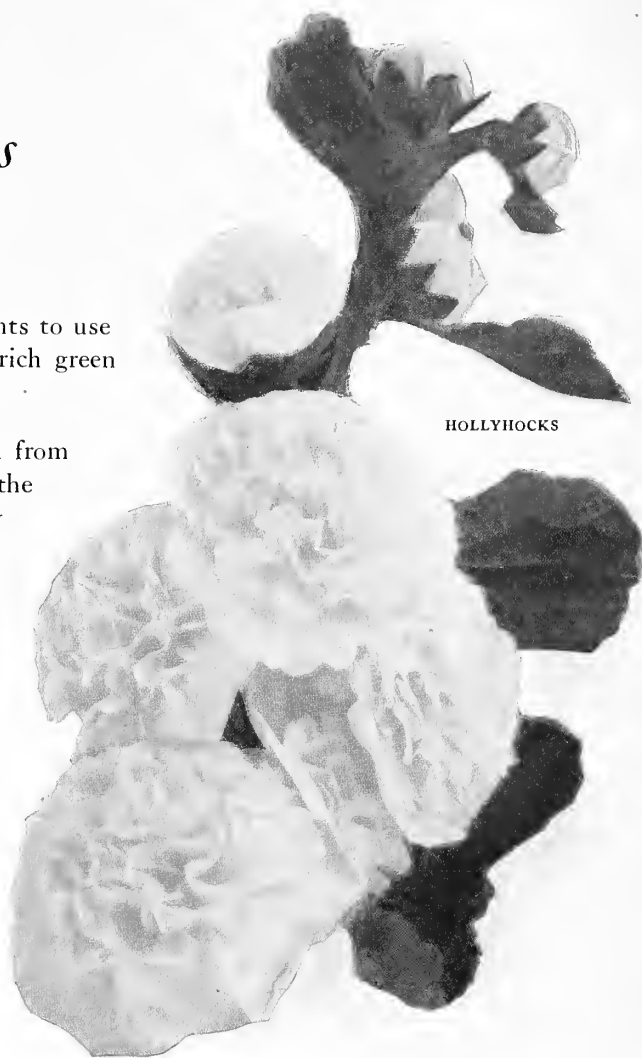
EMILY. Show. Solferino, with white markings.
ETHEL VICK. Show. Sea-shell pink.
GRAND DUKE ALEXIS. Cactus. Soft, pure white.
MATCHLESS. Cactus. Deep velvety maroon.
MISS THATCHER. Cactus. Bright crimson.

Gladioli

The Gladiolus is the most beautiful of the summer-flowering bulbs. The individual flowers are large and borne in a double row along the tall spikes. The colors shown are varied: creamy-white, pink, the most dazzling scarlet and even purple, some being mottled and streaked in interesting forms.

They have no insect pests and succeed with very little care in any good garden soil.

The Gladiolus ranks with the Dahlia as a favorite flower, growing equally well in all sections of the country.



Chase

Apples are the most important orchard fruit in this country. The season is long and the excellent keeping quality of Apples makes it possible to have them throughout almost the entire year. The fact that Apples keep so well in cold-storage must account for so many home places being without apple trees. There are fewer in the country now than twenty years ago. It is a condition that should not be allowed to continue. No fruit is so conducive to good health

and condition, for young or old. However convenient it may be to buy apples, there is more convenience and economy and a lot more satisfaction in eating fruit of your own growing. Sentiment gives it a flavor that you cannot buy.

There are hundreds of varieties in cultivation, some better than others, some responding only to especially favorable situations and still others of such outstanding merit and such adaptability to average conditions as to warrant general planting. Our list here is carefully selected out of the last named class and the assortment offered is the result of many years' experience. These varieties, too, are selected for home orchard planting though most of them are good commercial apples. The season is indicated roughly by "S", summer; "A", autumn or "W", winter.

BALDWIN. W. Large, round, red, highly colored, crisp, juicy. A strong growing tree.

BANANA. W. Yellow with brilliant red cheek; flesh fine-grained; slightly sub-acid. A good keeper.

DELICIOUS. W. Large, covered with brilliant red; keeps remarkably well; the tree, a strong, well-shaped grower and bears annually; fragrant, with a delightful pineapple quality; a dessert apple that surpasses all others in flavor.

DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG. A. Large, round, pale yellow with white flesh, finely flavored; productive.

GRIMES' GOLDEN. W. Round, yellow, crisp, rich; a hardy tree that bears annually.

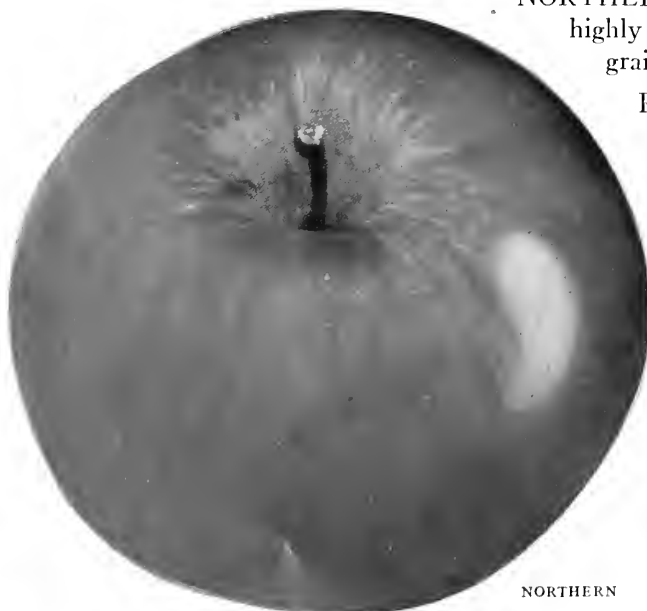
FAMEUSE. A. Snow Apple. Round and of medium size with snow-white flesh occasionally flaked with crimson dots; fine-grained and very juicy and rich.

JONATHAN. W. Medium size, round and red; uniform size, good quality; strong grower, hardy and a heavy bearer.

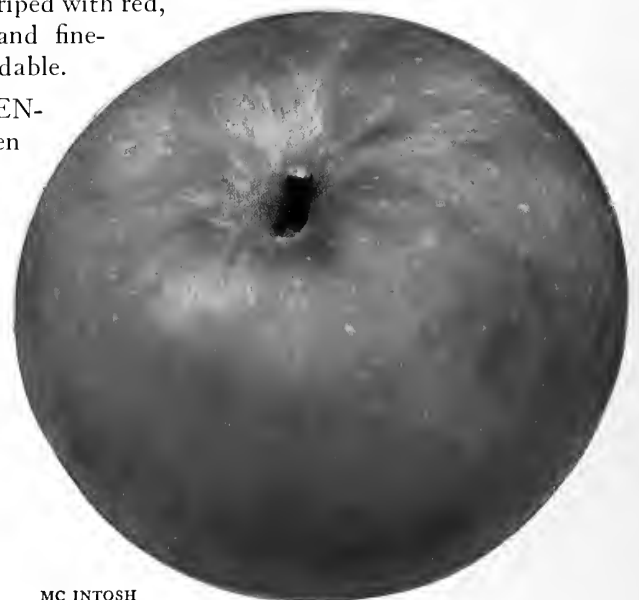
McINTOSH. W. Handsome, round, red; extremely hardy; noted for bearing regularly.

NORTHERN SPY. W. Large, striped with red, highly colored; flesh white and fine-grained; good, hardy, dependable.

RHODE ISLAND GREENING. W. A large, green apple that is yellow when fully ripe; tender and juicy; a very hardy favorite Northern variety that succeeds in most soils. The tree makes a strong, vigorous growth and the fruit keeps well.



NORTHERN
SPY



MC INTOSH

Apples

ROME BEAUTY. W. Large, yellow, striped with red; flesh yellow and rather coarse-grained; makes a very strong, vigorous tree; bears regularly.

✓ RED ASTRACHAN. S. Earliest. A large, red, striped table apple of high quality.

STARK. W. Large, round, greenish yellow, striped with red; rather coarse but an excellent keeper and a profitable market variety.

STAYMAN'S WINESAP. W. Of only fair size, but fine quality; bright red with yellow, juicy flesh, very rich and sweet.

TALMAN SWEET. W. Pale yellow, tinged with red; medium size; rich, high quality; very sweet.

WEALTHY. W. Popular as a heavy, regular bearer; light yellow, nearly covered with red; white, juicy flesh.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT. S. Large, round, pale yellow; flesh white tender and sweet; hardy, vigorous and prolific.

OTHER RECOMMENDED APPLES

EARLY HARVEST. S. Very early; pale yellow; fine flavor; productive.

GOLDEN SWEET. S. Large, yellow, good; bears well.

GRAVENSTEIN. A. Very large, greenish yellow; crisp, excellent; heavy, regular bearer.

MAIDEN'S BLUSH. A. Medium, flat, pale yellow, highly colored cheek; profitable market apple.

ARKANSAS BLACK. W. Large, dark red; good quality.

BEN DAVIS. W. Large, yellow, covered with red; bears young; poor quality, but a money-maker, especially in the Southwest.

GOLDEN RUSSET. W. Medium, golden russet, good; hardy.

KING. W. Large, red, juicy; abundant, annual bearer.

NORTHWESTERN GREENING. W. Good quality, keeps late, very hardy.

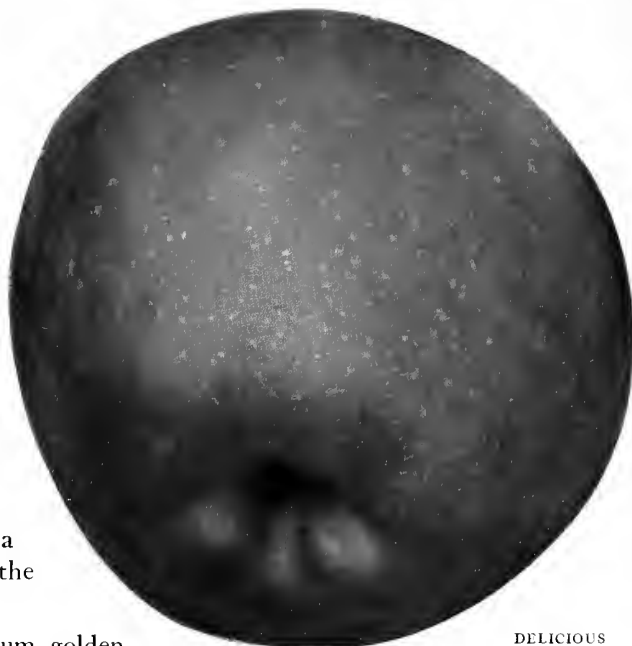
PEWAUKEE. W. Yellow, striped with red; good; very hardy.

WAGENER. W. Yellow, highly colored with red; tender, juicy, very good; bears early.

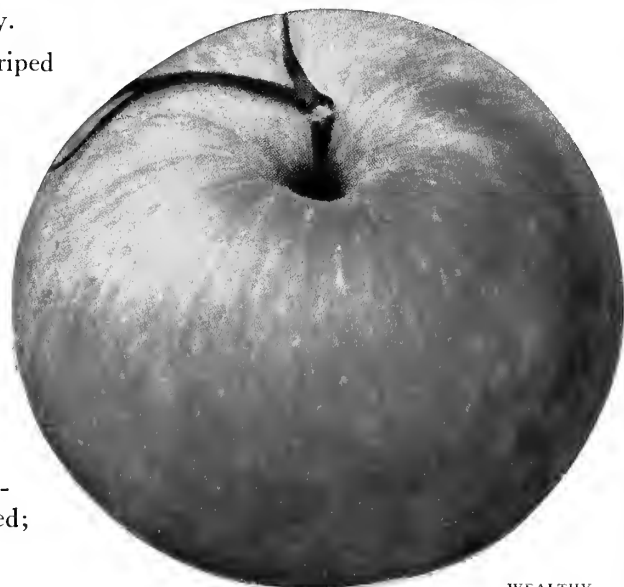
WINESAP. W. Deep red; rich, juicy and of very high quality.

WOLF RIVER. W. Greenish yellow, shaded with crimson; juicy, slightly acid; great bearer, perfectly hardy.

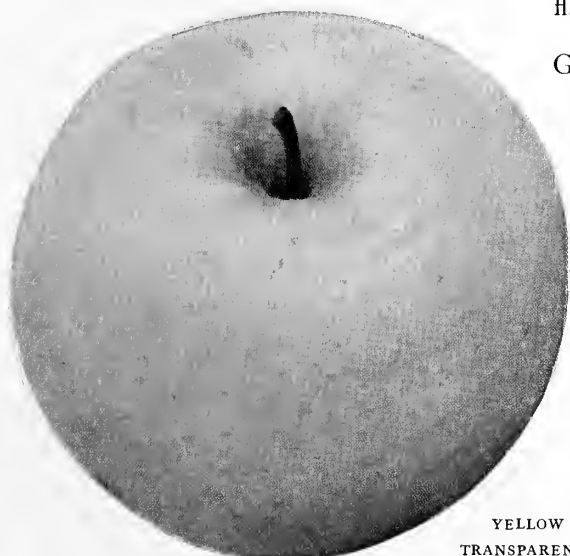
YORK IMPERIAL. W. Medium; whitish, shaded with red; very good quality.



DELICIOUS



WEALTHY



YELLOW
TRANSPARENT

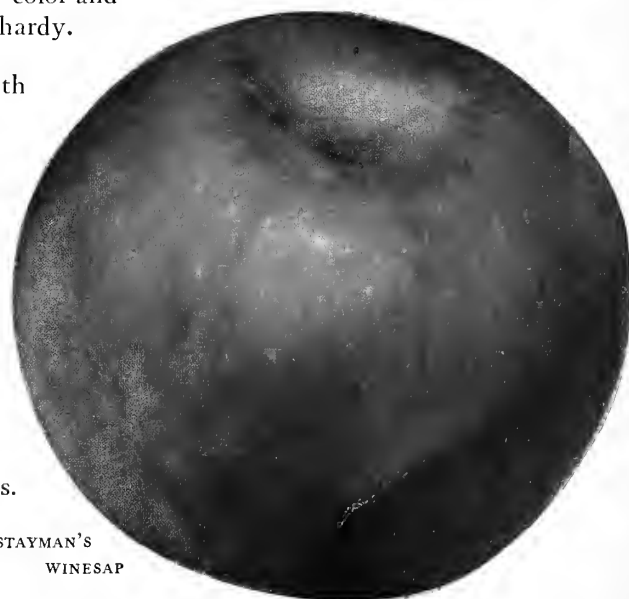
Crab Apples

All Crabs are much smaller than ordinary apples, decidedly acid and make the finest jellies both as to color and flavor. The Crab-apples are all hardy.

GENERAL GRANT. Yellow, with red stripes.

TRANSCENDANT. Yellow, almost covered with red; good size, bears young and heavily; the best crab-apple.

WHITNEY. Green, striped and splashed with red; great bearer; of extreme hardiness, withstanding the severest winters.



STAYMAN'S
WINESAP

Chase Pears

The soil of our nurseries is especially favorable to growing strong and thrifty pear trees. For years, we have annually grown blocks as fine as the best anywhere. Standard trees are the ones for commercial orchards. Dwarf trees are recommended for fruit gardens and small places where space is limited. As an advantage in the home orchard, dwarf pears come into bearing earlier than standards. Pears will grow in any good soil, but thrive best in rather heavy clay or loam. Except Apples, no other fruit will keep so long after gathering. Some varieties—particularly Anjou,—will keep until mid-winter. Most pears gain in quality when house-ripened: and when they are, the fruit should be gathered as soon as fully matured and stored in a dry, cool place. The demand for pears for canning, the many ways in which the fruit can be put up at home, canned or as preserves, makes waste impossible.



SHELDON

SUMMER PEARS

The letters "S" and "D" following the names below, indicate whether trees can be supplied as Standards or Dwarfs or both.

BARTLETT. S. D. A large, symmetrically shaped pear, waxy yellow when ripe, with a blush on the sunny side; of excellent quality; bears young: favorite over all others for canning.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE. S. D. A large, long, yellow pear with a red cheek and of most delicious quality which is improved by ripening the fruit in the house. Earlier than Bartlett.

AUTUMN PEARS

DUCHESSE D'ANGOULEME. S. D. Fruit very large, greenish yellow with a red cheek and of very high quality. Duchesse succeeds best as a dwarf and is recommended for small gardens.

FLEMISH BEAUTY. S. D. Large, exceptionally fine in quality, very hardy and dependable, annually producing good crops of handsome pears.

KIEFFER. S. D. Best as a standard, as the tree is a vigorous grower, very hardy and a wonderful bearer. The fruit is large, yellow and red-cheeked. The grain is coarse and the quality not the best; but if house-ripened—as it should be always,—it is juicier than when matured on the tree and becomes a very good pear. It is best for canning and preserving. Kieffer is less subject to blight than any other variety.

SECKEL. S. D. A small pear, but produced in great abundance and the quality is the standard of excellence in pears: it ranks as the best in flavor and texture.

SHELDON. S. The fruit is of medium size, roundish and of rich flavor, sweet and juicy. The tree makes a strong growth and bears full crops of greenish yellow pears, covered with russet.

LATE AUTUMN OR EARLY WINTER

ANJOU. S. D. The best keeper of all pears. Also, a highly flavored fruit of delicate quality. A large, greenish pear, productive either as a standard or a dwarf.

ADDITIONAL VARIETIES

SUMMER

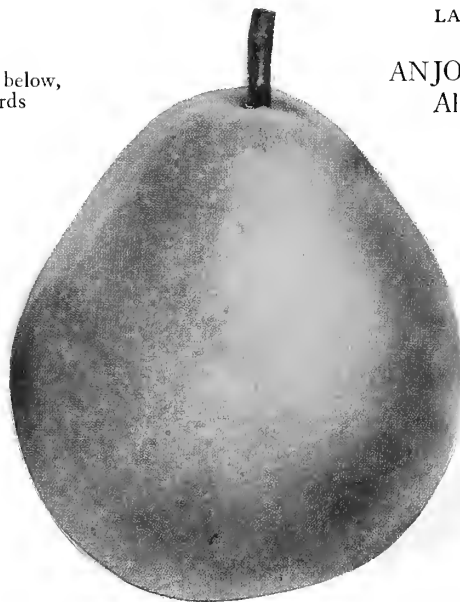
KOONCE
WILDER

AUTUMN

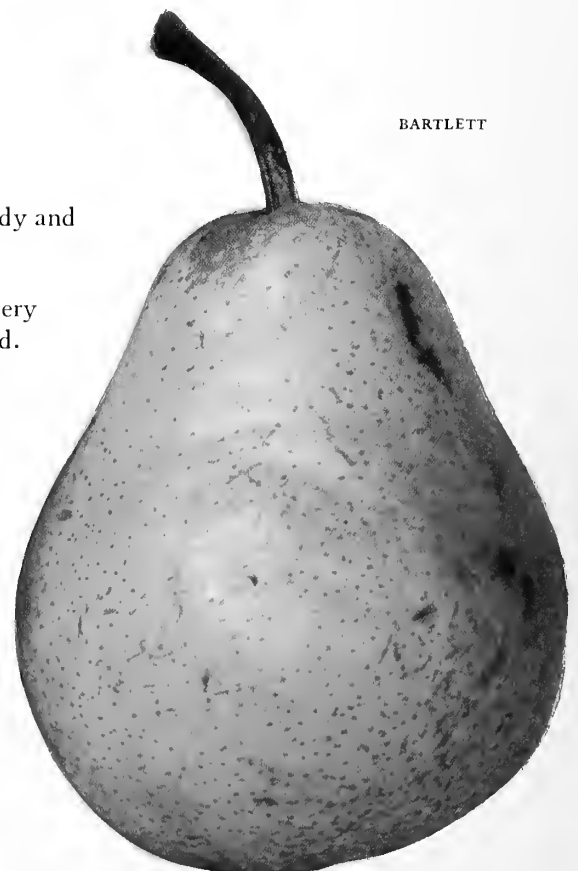
GARBER
VERMONT BEAUTY

WINTER

CLAIRGEAU
WORDEN-SECKEL



SECKEL



BARTLETT

Chase Plums

The Plum is essentially a fruit for the home orchard, and home use. The trees require less space than Apples. When planted, they should be cut back severely and pruned the first two or three years; after that, they require little attention. While

Plums are not over-particular about the conditions under which they grow, they do best in well drained clay soil. There is a good demand for the fruit commercially for evaporating and canning, but when commercial orchard plant-

ing is planned, the matter of varieties should be carefully considered. For home use, any of those described here are suitable. Some are of such fine quality as to be eaten fresh with keen relish; others are more suitable for cooking or for canning or making jellies and preserves.

JAPANESE PLUMS

ABUNDANCE. Red, flesh yellow, very sweet and juicy. The texture is not firm enough for shipment any distance. It is strictly an eating plum for the home. September.

BURBANK. Large, red, mottled with yellow, flesh yellow and extremely sweet. The variety is a great bearer and requires thinning. Trees bear young. Aug.

EUROPEAN VARIETIES

BEAUTY OF NAPLES. A medium sized plum and very sweet; the fruit is yellow; splashed with red on the sunny side. Hardy and productive. August.

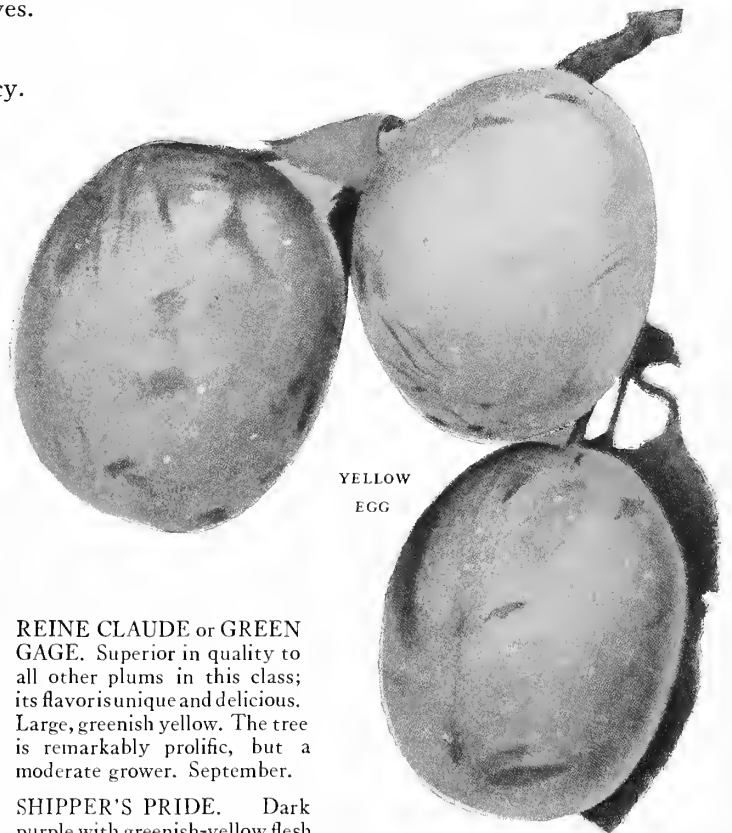
BRADSHAW. A large, reddish-purple plum covered with a blue bloom. The quality is not very good, but the variety makes a large tree and bears regular and heavy crops of fruit ripe in August.

GERMAN PRUNE. Medium size, oval and dark purple in color with green flesh. Vigorous and productive. Ripens in September and continues for a long period. Valuable for cooking and canning.

LOMBARD. Probably more widely planted than any other variety. Only fair quality; tree is healthy and vigorous, a regular bearer and very productive. Plums are of medium size, dark red with yellow, juicy flesh.

For cooking, canning and preserving.

LOMBARD



YELLOW
EGG

REINE CLAUDE or GREEN GAGE. Superior in quality to all other plums in this class; its flavor is unique and delicious. Large, greenish yellow. The tree is remarkably prolific, but a moderate grower. September.

SHIPPER'S PRIDE. Dark purple with greenish-yellow flesh, mild and sweet but not of extra good quality; bears abundantly and the fruit stands up well in shipment. September.

SHROPSHIRE DAMSON. An old favorite, of fair quality. One of the finest for cooking; dark blue with blue bloom and amber colored, juicy flesh. The tree is hardy, regular in bearing and very productive. Sept.

YELLOW EGG. Large, golden yellow with white bloom, rather acid and therefore fine for cooking and always in demand for canning. Bears heavily. August.

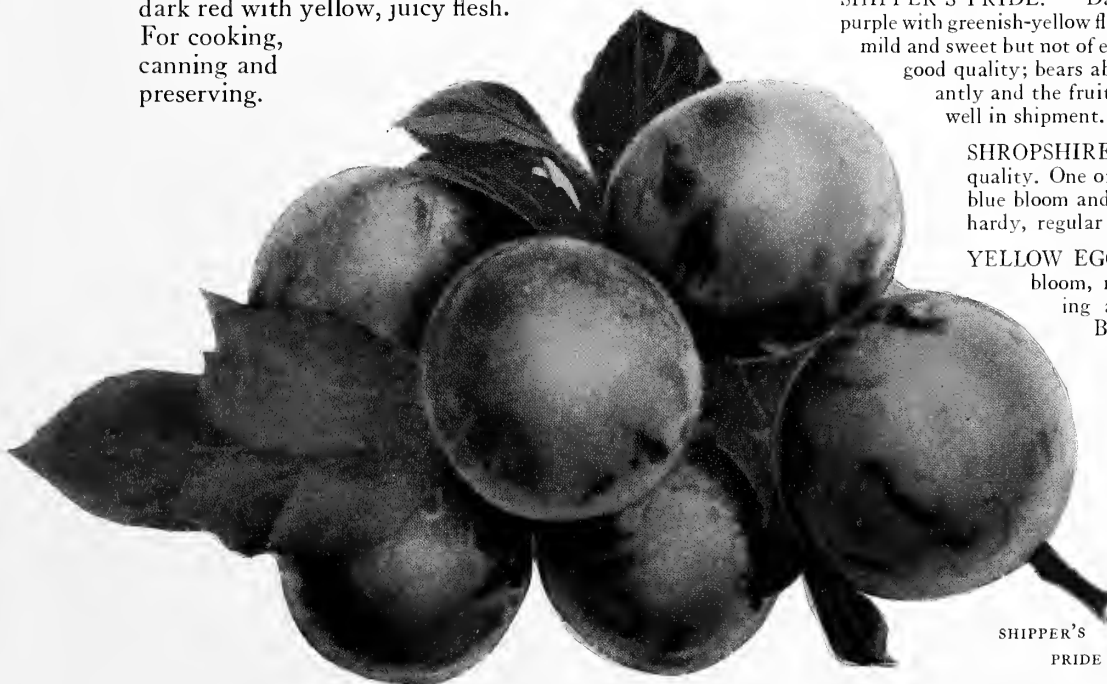
OTHER GOOD VARIETIES

FRENCH PRUNE. Large, purple, suitable for drying. September.

GRAND DUKE. Very large, dark red; good quality. September.

MONARCH. Large, dark purple; bears very young.

SHIPPER'S
PRIDE



Chase Peaches



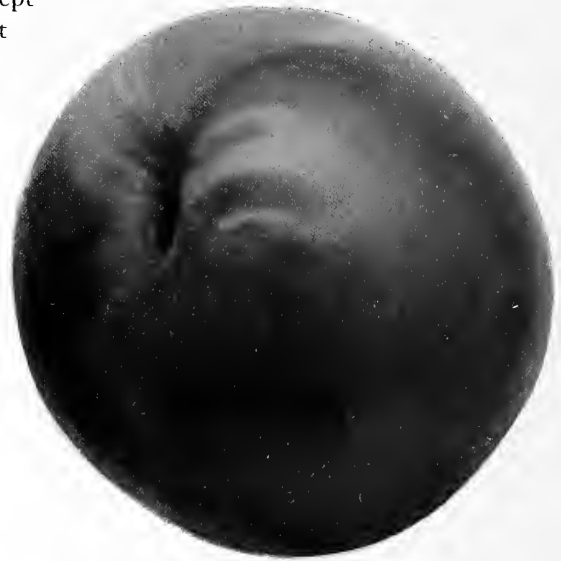
ELBERTA

The Peach ranks next to the Apple in commercial importance while in beauty, delicacy and refinement of flavor, it is first among the fruits. Except in the coldest part of the north-west, Peaches succeed throughout the country. In the north and central-west, they should be planted only in the spring. They do best in light, well drained soils. The varieties roughly divide into the white-fleshed and yellow-fleshed kinds; and into cling-stone or freestone varieties. The yellow clingstones are preferred for canning; the white clingstones for sweet-pickles; the freestone varieties are preferred for making pies and preserves. The soil, climate and general conditions in our nurseries, enable us to grow strong, stocky Peach trees.

The demand everywhere for sturdy, Northern-grown Peach trees, accounts for our growing, year after year, more peach trees than any other kind except apples. Every home ought to have at least a few Peach trees.

RECOMMENDED VARIETIES

- ADMIRAL DEWEY. Yellow; free; July.
- BELLE OF GEORGIA. White; free; August.
- BANNER. Yellow; free; September.
- CARMAN. Yellow; free; August.
- CRAWFORD EARLY. Yellow; free; September.
- CRAWFORD LATE. Yellow; free; September.
- CROSBY. Yellow; free; September.
- ELBERTA. Yellow; free; September.
- FITZGERALD. Yellow; free; September.
- GREENSBORO. White; covered with red: semi-cling; July.



ROCHESTER

- J. H. HALE. Yellow; free; September.
- NEW PROLIFIC. Yellow; free; August.
- ROCHESTER. Yellow; free; August.
- TRIUMPH. Yellow; free; July.



J. H. HALE

OTHER GOOD PEACHES

- HILEY. White, covered with red; free; July.
- CAPT. EDE. Yellow; free; September.
- CHAMPION. White; red cheek; free; August.
- MISS LOLA. White; semi-cling; July.
- GLOBE. Yellow; free; September.
- GOLD DROP. Yellow; free; September.
- IRON MOUNTAIN. White; free; September.
- HEATH CLING. White; cling; October.
- KRUMMEL. Yellow; free; September.
- WINNER. Yellow; free; September.

Chase Cherries

Cherries are not over-particular about soil or situation; their range is wide and they grow anywhere. Cherries are probably the favorite fruit for the home place. The trees bear young and regularly and the fruit is first on the table and in the market. The Sweet Cherries are the larger, always heart-shaped and with firm, solid flesh, making them suitable for shipment to distant markets. They are quick growers and all make large, spreading trees. The Sour Cher-

ries are smaller,
round, in-
variably
red,

not so
firm of
flesh and
therefore
not so suitable for
long shipment. But
they are ideal for making
pies, and for canning and pre-
serving. They all make small, round, compact trees.

Leading Varieties: SWEET CHERRIES

BLACK TARTARIAN. The largest and best dark red Sweet Cherry. The fruit is large, heart-shaped with firm, purplish flesh. Noticeably long-lived. Ripens middle of June.

GOV. WOOD. Yellow, almost entirely covered with red and hangs well on the tree. Superb in quality but recommended only for home use and where the cold is not extreme. June.

NAPOLEON. The largest fruit of any Cherry. Yellow, with a bright red cheek; flesh very firm making it the best shipper and the favorite market variety. The popular canning cherry. July.

SCHMIDT'S BIGARREAU. Large dark fruit in heavy clusters. Firm and ships well. July.

WINDSOR. Fruit large and liver-colored with remarkably firm flesh of good quality. July.

The Leading SOUR CHERRIES

EARLY RICHMOND. The most popular Sour Cherry, always reliable, very prolific, dark red. The favorite pie cherry and the best for cooking. June.

RIGA. A large, dark red cherry of excellent quality; flesh solid and a good shipper, for a sour cherry.

MONTMORENCY. Large for a Sour Cherry; popular for canning and preserving. The tree is a rapid grower and a heavy, annual bearer. Ripens late June, ten days to two weeks after Early Richmond.

OTHER GOOD CHERRIES

SWEET

BING. Of Black Tartarian type; very large and dark and firm of flesh.

CENTENNIAL. Large, amber-red; strong grower. July.

LAMBERT. Another of the Black Tartarian type, ripening late July. Very firm and solid, dark red and of the best quality.

SOUR

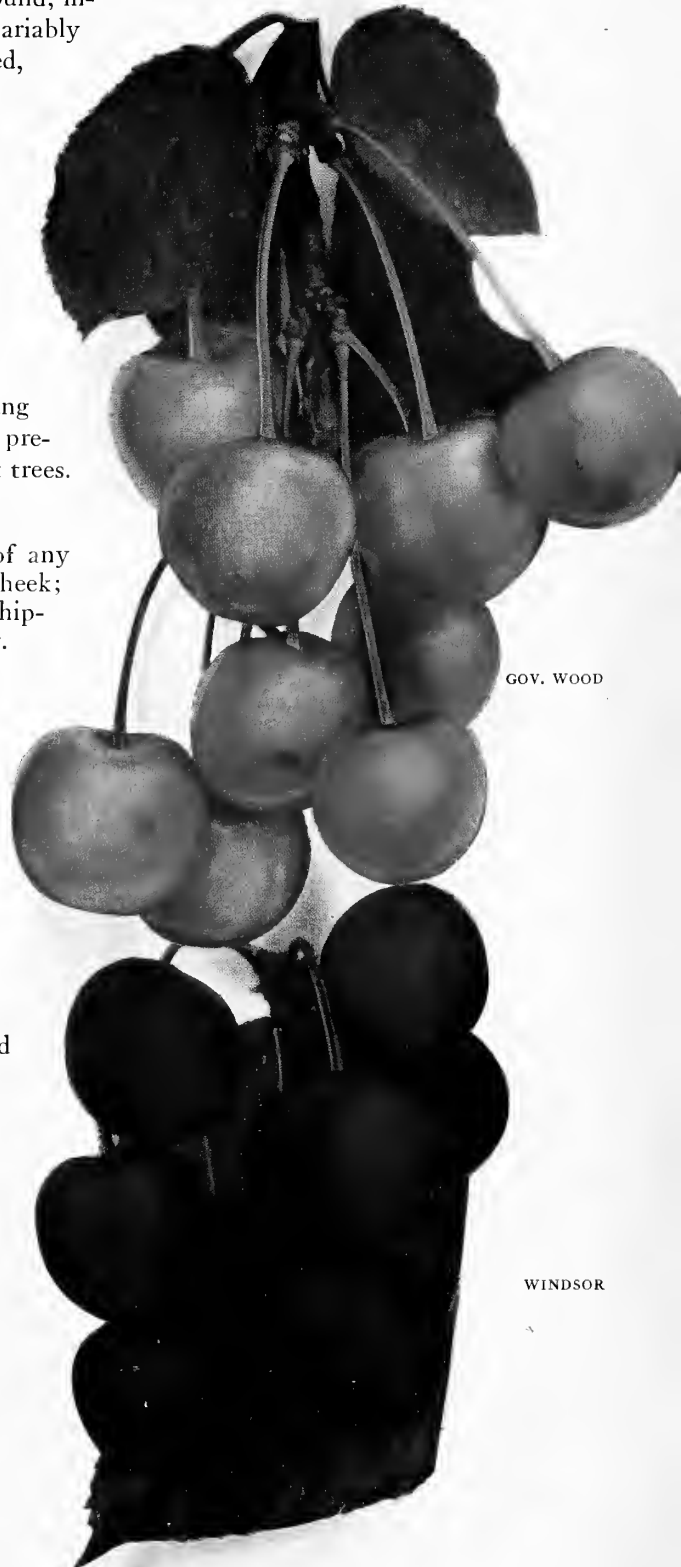
DYEHOUSE. Ripens a week before Early Richmond; bright red; productive; vigorous; too soft for shipment.

ENGLISH MORELLO. Late, very dark red, nearly black, Makes a decidedly dwarf tree. August.

MAY DUKE. Very early; hardy and vigorous; ripens over a long period.



MONTMORENCY



GOV. WOOD

WINDSOR

Chase Quinces

Quince preserves! You can't buy them; you have to put them up at home; and that calls for a couple of trees back of the garden. They won't take up much room and if planted in deep, rich soil and kept clean, they will pay regular and profitable dividends.

ORANGE
QUINCE

CHAMPION. Ripens late and bears regularly. Large, showy and of excellent quality.

MEECH'S PROLIFIC. Early and a very regular bearer.

ORANGE. Large and fine and always bears a lot of fruit. The most popular Quince grown.

REA'S MAMMOTH. Very large size and fine in flavor.

Chase Apricots

Apricots ripen between Cherries and Peaches. They are bright yellow, beautiful and free of any blemish, perfectly freestone and dainty in flavor.

MOORPARK. None better; of large size and juicy. August.

PEACH. Large, round, yellow; high flavored and ripens in advance of Moorpark.

Chase Nectarines

The Nectarine is a smooth-skin fruit very much like the Peach but with a unique and delightful flavor finer even than that of the best peach.

THE VARIETY RECOMMENDED AS THE BEST IS BOSTON. Large, yellow with a red cheek, sweet and delicious.

Chase Blackberries

Blackberries follow Raspberries; they continue the pie season, keep the preserving going and what should not be overlooked, they find a ready sale in the market. If account is kept of the cash brought in by small fruits, the result will be surprising.

BLOWERS. Jet black, firm and good; hardy and productive.

ERIE. Extra large; very early.

ELDORADO. Large, sweet, without large core.

RATHBURN. Hardy and bears heavily.

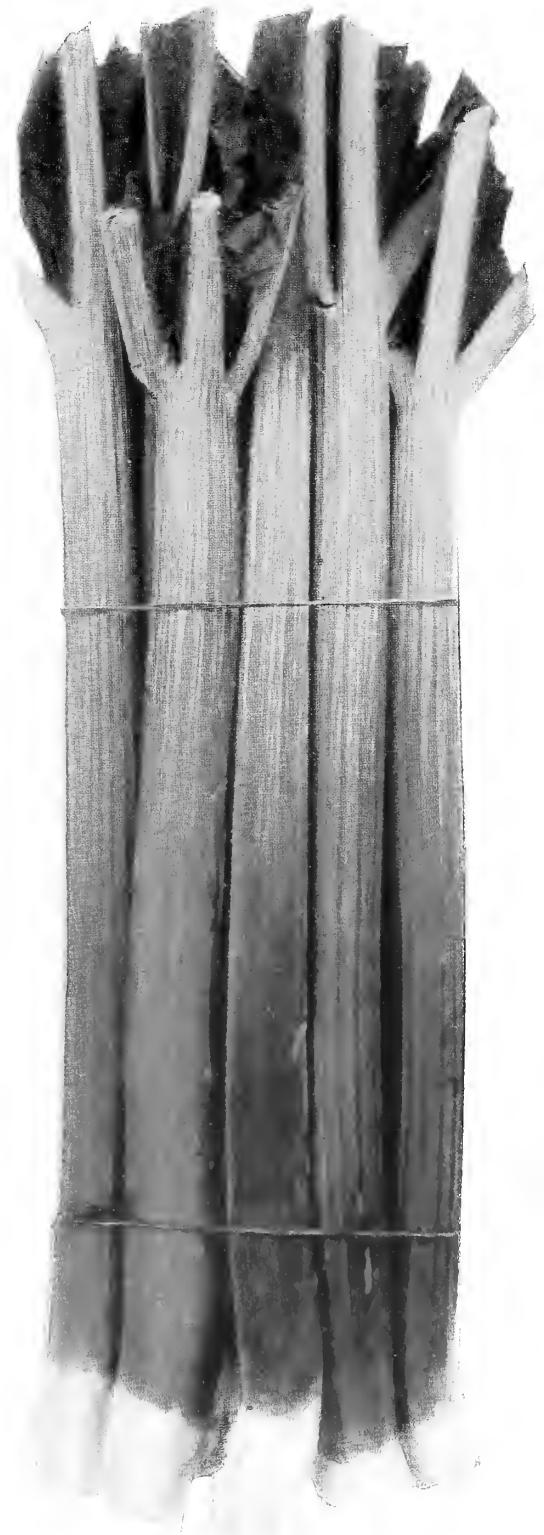
SNYDER. Medium size, good quality, and grows vigorously.



BLOWERS
BLACKBERRY

Chase Rhubarb

Rhubarb is really a part of the vegetable garden—and a very important part. It is the first thing out of the garden each spring; in fact, Rhubarb “sauce” and pies are always taken as assurance that spring has come to stay. Rhubarb is a diet needed in the spring: health-giving and refreshing and delightful to the taste.



Chase Asparagus

Now, Asparagus is another delicacy that comes early from the vegetable garden. Like all very early vegetables, it costs quite a good deal; and yet a bed of Asparagus in your own garden will keep your table supplied and last for years.

It is very easy to grow; it is not like buying vegetable seeds every spring and fussing with the planting and trying to keep the neighbors' chickens out. An Asparagus bed requires only a covering of good stable manure at the approach of winter; and, in the spring, the mulch should be stirred and forked over.

To make an Asparagus bed, spade the soil and turn in some well-rotted stable manure. Plant the roots about three or four inches deep, a foot apart in two-foot rows. If you care for asparagus on toast or asparagus as a salad with French dressing, a small bed planted in your garden will furnish all you want, when you want it.



Chase Raspberries

The place of first importance in small fruits is held by Raspberries. They take up only a small amount of space and can be disposed of along the fence or made into an attractive hedge on division lines between lots. They bear early, regularly and abundantly, and the fruit can be used in more different ways than any other.

Raspberries are as much a part of the vegetable garden as are vegetables themselves.

They come on the table early: fresh, with cream, as sauce, as jam, in pies; and the surplus always finds a ready market. Nothing yields earlier or better results if the proper start is made with strong plants of only the best tested and proved varieties.



CUMBERLAND

CUMBERLAND. A mid-season Blackcap. The canes are loaded with fruit of the largest size and best quality. One of the most profitable market varieties.

HONEY SWEET. A Black Raspberry, distinct and fine in flavor; its name suggests its quality. The black, shining berries are handsome in appearance. The variety originated in Western New York, is entirely hardy, productive and a favorite wherever planted. It has been called "the most delicious black raspberry". The fine quality and marked sweetness of the berry, make it popular at once with those who have it.

GREGG. Berries of the largest size, handsomely covered with bloom; meaty and good. Long a popular market variety; mid-season. Blackcap.

OHIO. An old variety and a good one still. Hardy and vigorous, a strong grower and an enormous bearer; a long keeper and a good shipper. One of the best for evaporating. Blackcap.



HONEY SWEET

Chase Red Raspberries

For market, the Red Raspberries have an advantage not to be overlooked: they are red. Red fruits sell better than others. Color is important in marketing any fruit. The red color is desirable, too, in jams and pies—provided, of course, it is combined with flavor. A few raspberry bushes will supply an ordinary family with plenty of fruit.

VARIETIES RECOMMENDED

CUTHBERT. Often called “Queen of the Market”—and is fully worthy of that name. The fruit is large, firm of texture and of excellent quality. Hardy and productive. An advantage of Cuthbert as a home variety is that it is in fruit over a long period.

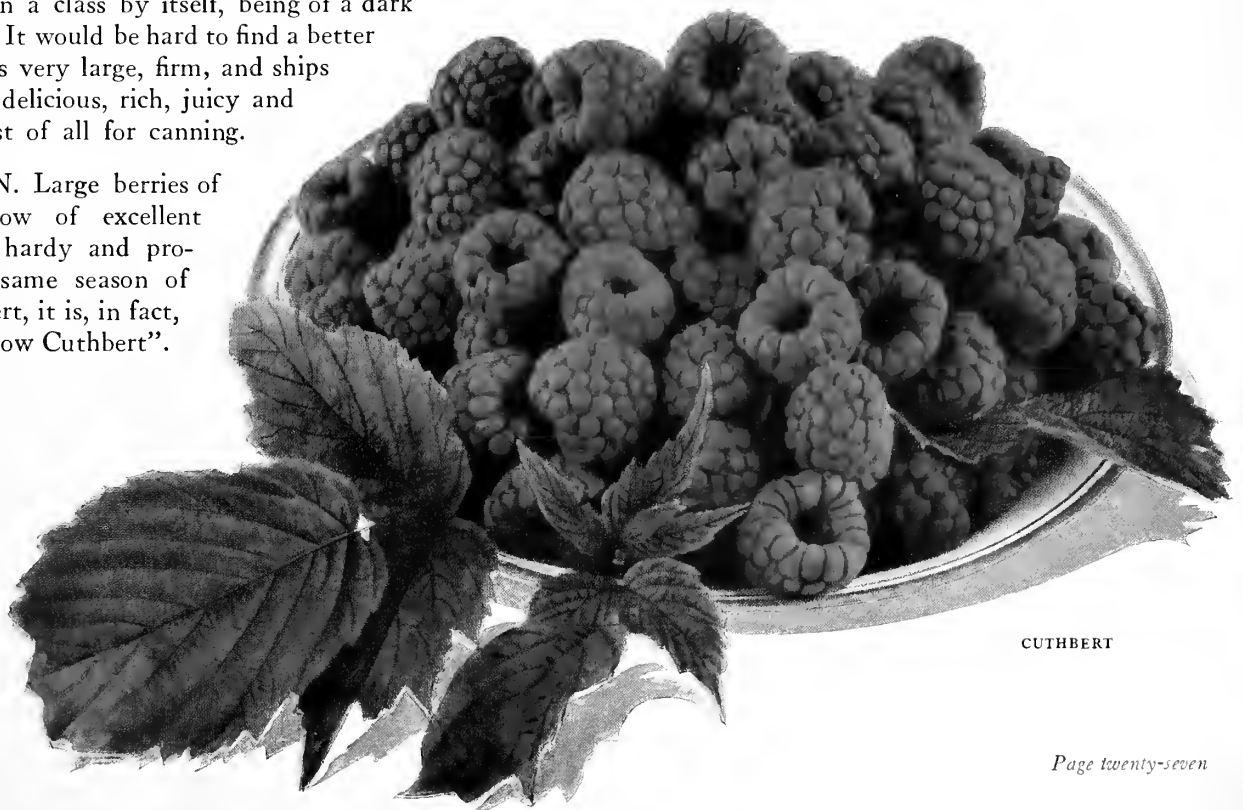
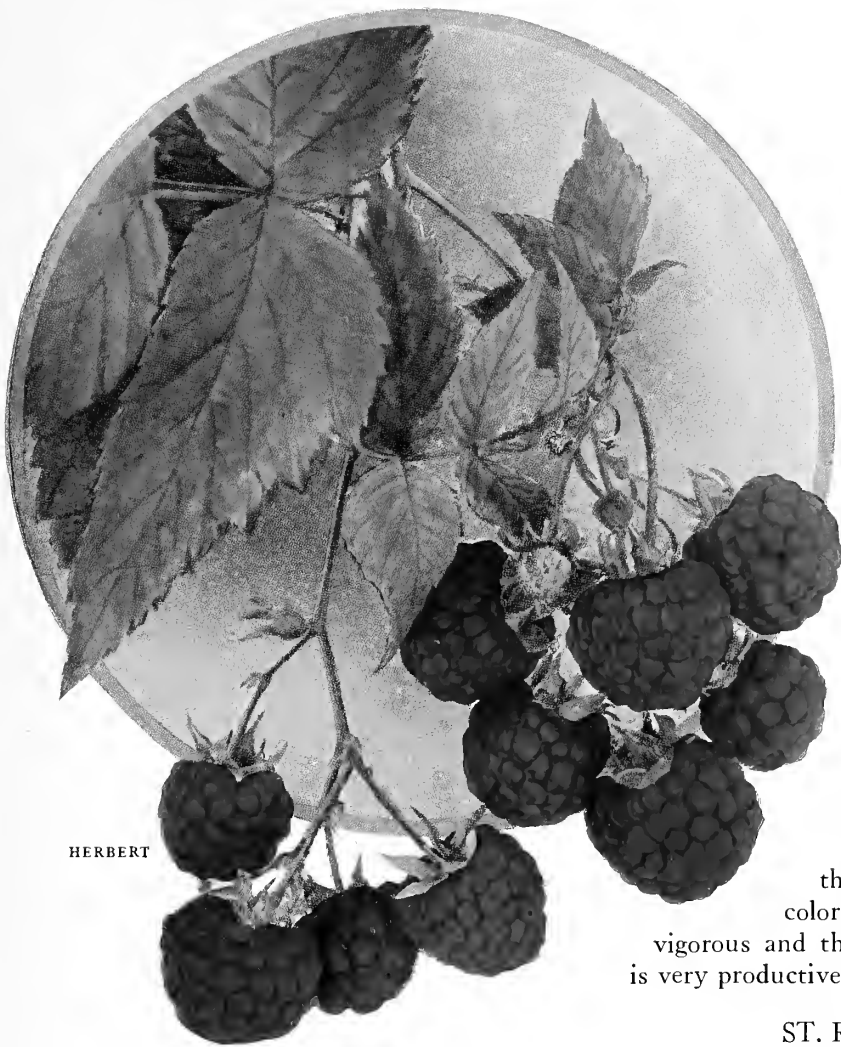
HERBERT. Originated in Canada where it is widely planted and very popular on account of its extreme hardiness. It represents the limit in hardiness and combines other desirable qualities: the fruit is large and of an attractive, bright red color and sweet and juicy. The canes are strong and vigorous and the foliage abundant, clean and healthy. Herbert is very productive and ripens nearly a week earlier than Cuthbert.

ST. REGIS. Bright red berries of good size and flavor. The quality is unexcelled by any red raspberry. St. Regis was the first—and remains still, the best—of the “everbearing” raspberries. It matures its best crop in the raspberry season, but continues to produce ripe fruit until October; and the later berries are large and well flavored until fall. St. Regis meets the requirements of a fruit for home use: berries can be gathered from the same bush over a period of weeks and even months.

OTHER NOTABLE VARIETIES

COLUMBIAN. In a class by itself, being of a dark purplish red color. It would be hard to find a better berry. The fruit is very large, firm, and ships well. The flavor is delicious, rich, juicy and delicate. The finest of all for canning.

GOLDEN QUEEN. Large berries of clear golden yellow of excellent quality; vigorous, hardy and productive. Of the same season of ripening as Cuthbert, it is, in fact, often called a “yellow Cuthbert”.



Chase Currants

The grocers and fruiterers sell a lot of Currants every season; that is because they are a household necessity; they make wonderful jelly, pies and conserve. But why should not every home place have its own Currant bushes? They are small, they take up very little room, they can be tucked away under the trees or along the fence—they like shade. Currants prefer a cool, moist situation. The fruit will hang on the bush a long time; and that is a point of value in connection with marketing the fruit or cooking it: you can get to the matter at your convenience and without fear of the fruit going to waste. Plant a row in the orchard.

THE BEST VARIETIES TO PLANT

CHERRY. Deep red, quite acid, of unusual size in rather short bunches. Of very erect habit and strong growth.

FAY'S PROLIFIC. Bunch long, berry large; red, good quality and a heavy bearer.

PERFECTION. An immense berry, borne in long bunches; red, pleasant and sweet to the taste; bears heavily.

RED CROSS. Large berry; bunch large; mild and pleasant; bright red in color.

WHITE GRAPE. Long, loose bunches of medium sized berries; excellent quality, mild and sweet. The best white currant grown.

WILDER. Always productive and lasts very long; bright red berries of good size.

Chase Gooseberries

THESE ARE THE BEST VARIETIES

CARRIE. Smooth, oval and very large; deep maroon in color when fully ripe. One of the very best.

DOWNING. Greenish-white and of medium size, bears heavily and is profitable for marketing.

HOUGHTON. Always an abundant bearer and a favorite market variety; berries, pale red.

PEARL. Greenish-white; extremely prolific.

RED JACKET. A very large berry, smooth and red and splendid in quality.

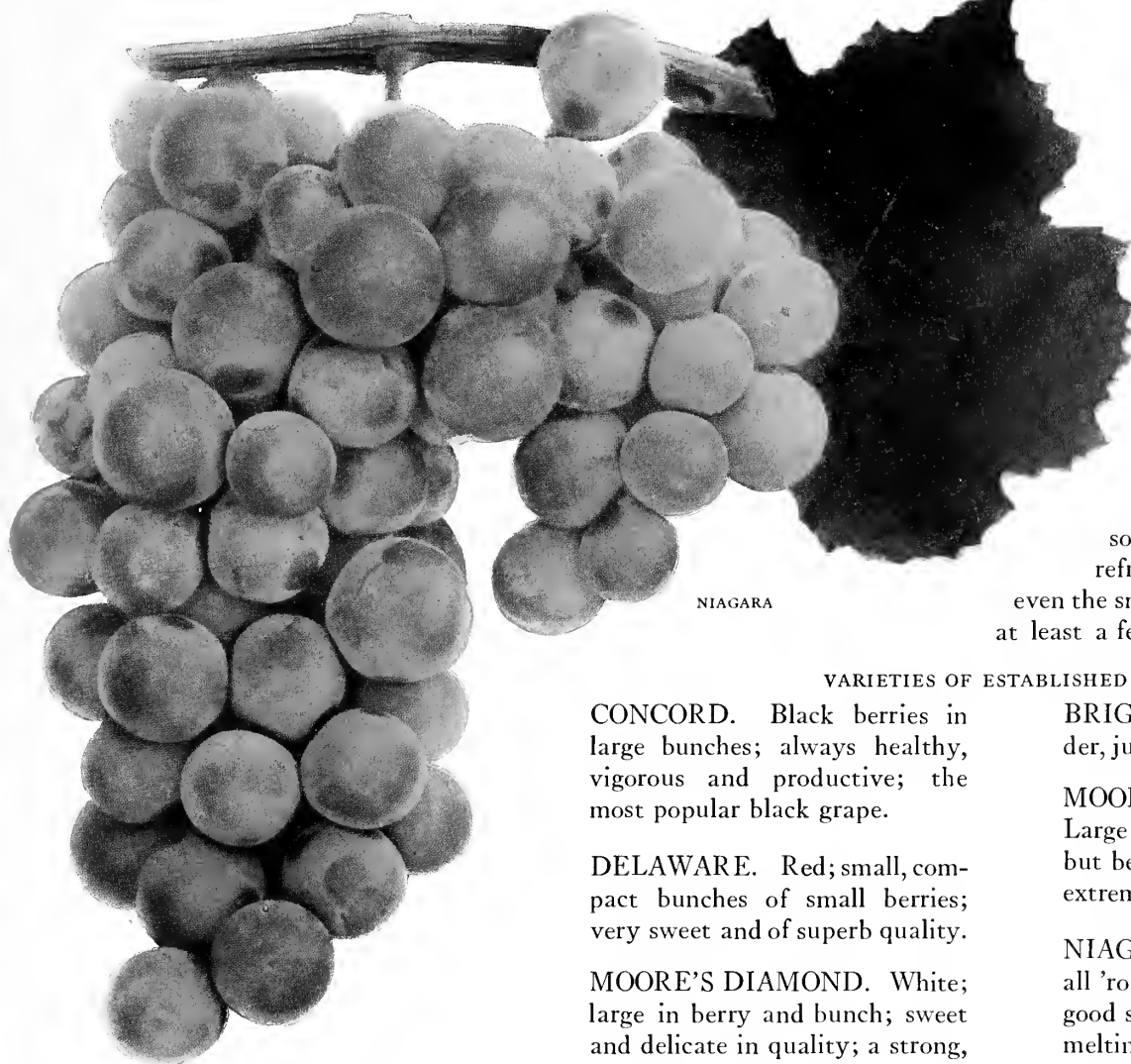
CHERRY
CURRANT

What has been said about the importance of Currants in the home garden, can be said equally of Gooseberries. A few should be in every garden. Gooseberries thrive under the same conditions as Currants; they like a cool, moist soil and some shade. They are strictly for the North and require a cold climate. They require feeding and when given a mulch of stable manure in the late fall, they will repay you for it.

DOWNING GOOSEBERRY

Chase Grapes

Every home ought to have a few Grape vines; there is usually an arbor or summer-house and there is always the garden fence where a few Grape vines can find support. Grapes are so delicate in quality, so delicious in flavor and so refreshing and healthful, that even the smallest garden should have at least a few of the best Grape vines.



NIAGARA

VARIETIES OF ESTABLISHED MERIT

CONCORD. Black berries in large bunches; always healthy, vigorous and productive; the most popular black grape.

DELAWARE. Red; small, compact bunches of small berries; very sweet and of superb quality.

MOORE'S DIAMOND. White; large in berry and bunch; sweet and delicate in quality; a strong, vigorous vine.

BRIGHTON. Deep red, rich, tender, juicy and of excellent quality.

MOORE'S EARLY. Black. Large and showy; like Concord but better and two weeks earlier; extremely hardy.

NIAGARA. White. The best all 'round white grape. Berries of good size in long, heavy bunches; melting, sweet and juicy; strong grower and very hardy.

SALEM. Red. Large bunch and berry; dark coppery red with distinct and agreeable flavor.

WORDEN. Black. Comes in just ahead of Concord; bunches large and compact; berries large; flavor excellent.

POCKLINGTON. Golden yellow. Berry and bunch of good size; sweet, with a rare aromatic flavor.

OTHER GOOD GRAPES

AGAWAM. Red. Large, juicy, distinct. Hardy.

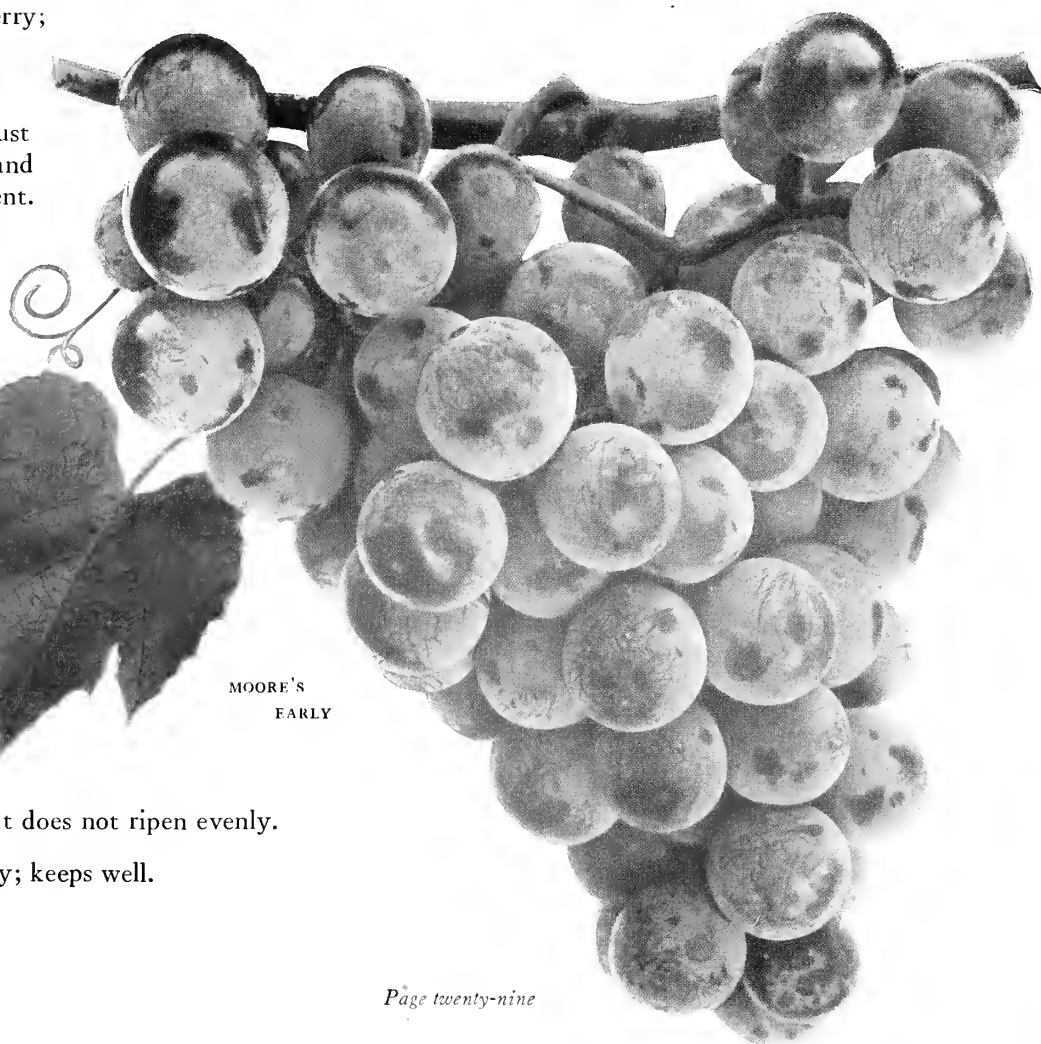
CATAWBA. Red. Sweet, musky flavor.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY. Black. Early and of best quality.

EATON. Black. Very large; large shouldered bunch.

ISABELLA. Black. Excellent, but does not ripen evenly.

WILDER. Black. Sweet, sprightly; keeps well.



MOORE'S
EARLY

Chase Shade and Ornamental Trees

The shape, the ultimate height and spread of different trees and their appearance in general, determine the suitable use of each. Maples, Planes, Elms, and Lindens are fine for street planting; Elms and Silver Maples, being very graceful in habit and wide-spreading, make good trees for large lawns. Lombardy Poplars make fine, tall screens. We mention these points more at length in connection with the varieties listed below.

This does not by any means cover our assortment; we grow many other varieties; but the trees we have selected for special mention here, are all recommended as very generally satisfactory and easily grown. The assortment is large enough to supply the particular kind of tree re-

quired for any place or purpose. We have indicated in the case of each variety, the situation in which the tree is most useful and effective.



BECHTELS CRAB

BECHTEL'S CRAB. A small tree, shapely, compact and literally covered in the spring with double blooms of a dainty pink color. It does not bear fruit. By far the finest of the ornamental flowering crab-apples. One of the finest small-flowering trees for lawn planting.

AMERICAN ELM. Our noblest native tree, large, spreading, combining strength and grace. There is no better street tree and nothing finer for large lawns. The charm of the old New England village is proverbial, but it is something always identified with its Elms. They grow anywhere and are very long-lived.

EUROPEAN LINDEN. Makes a beautiful tree, very regular in its lines and decidedly formal; especially recommended for avenue planting, but shows up handsomely on the lawn, with its broad leaves. In planning, it should be remembered that the Linden is formal and regular in outline.

MOUNTAIN ASH. Our native variety. A handsome ornamental tree of moderate or small size, loose and spreading branches and unique foliage. A great charm is the masses of bright red berries that make the tree conspicuous in a shrub planting.

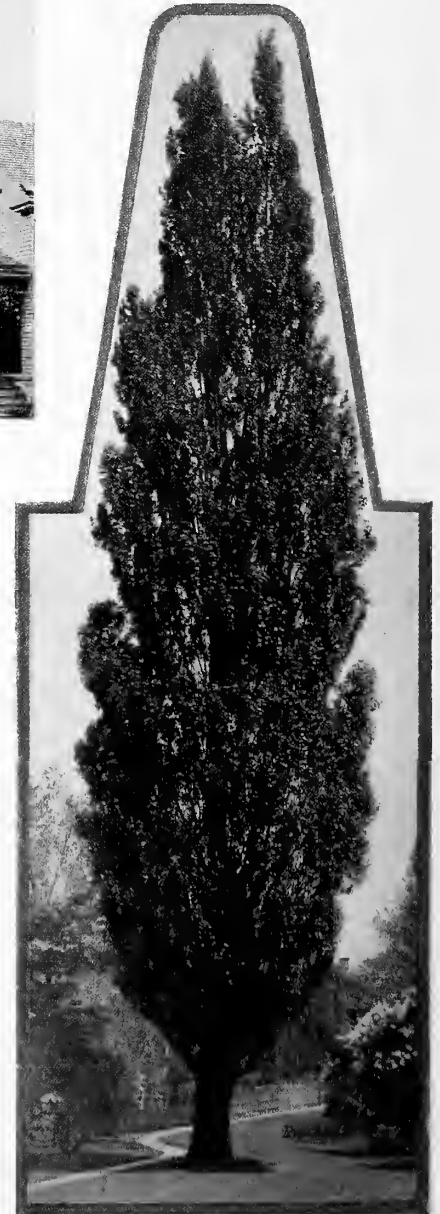


AMERICAN ELM

CAROLINA POPLAR. Probably the most widely planted street tree. It is recommended only where the quickest-growing tree is wanted. For immediate results, nothing is better. The slower growing trees are to be preferred as finer at maturity. Both are often planted and then when Elms or Maples reach proper size, the Poplars are cut down after furnishing shade during the earlier years.

LOMBARDY POPLAR. A tree of great height, extremely erect and column-like. Not a shade tree but altogether for formal effect in avenue planting, along water courses or as a screen background. It is a wonderfully effective tree but needs to be used in only the right situations.

LOMBARDY POPLAR



Chase Shade and Ornamental Trees

SILVER MAPLE. Much more irregular in habit than any of the other Maples, with bright green leaves of lighter shades, silver underneath. Quickest growing of all the Maples but not as long-lived as the "hard" Maples. Where quick show and shade are wanted, the Silver Maple is a suitable tree for street planting.

WEIR'S MAPLE. A variety of Silver Maple, with deeply cut leaves and of very graceful, weeping habit. Is recommended as an ornamental tree for the lawn but not for shade.

NORWAY MAPLE. One of the finest Maples for street planting; has abundant dark foliage that makes dense shade. Grows to large size and lives long. Desirable for lawn planting.

ASH - LEAVED MAPLE OR BOX ELDER. Round, compact and shapely, with leaves of a decided light green, turning to yellow in autumn. Makes a sharp contrast when planted with Elms or any dark-leaved trees. A very quick grower, stands cold and drought well but the wood is brittle and apt to be broken by storms.

SUGAR MAPLE. Resembles the Norway Maple, but is somewhat more spreading; is a long-lived tree attaining great height. In autumn, the leaves take on wonderful shades of yellow and scarlet.



ORIENTAL PLANE. Among the very best of all shade trees for street planting, especially in cities, on account of its immunity to the effects of dust and smoke, its freedom from insects and diseases and its large, sturdy growth. Its only disadvantage is in the late peeling and falling of the outer bark, shed each year.

Other Varieties

SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES

OAK-LEAVED
MOUNTAIN ASH
TULIP TREE
RUSSIAN MULBERRY
GINKGO OR
MAIDENHAIR TREE
HORSE CHESTNUT
JUDAS TREE OR RED BUD
WHITE BIRCH
CANOE BIRCH

WEeping TREES

TEAS' WEEPING MULBERRY
CUT-LEAVED
WEEPING BIRCH
WEEPING WILLOW

CATALPA BUNGEI. A dwarf variety which, grafted on the top of a straight Catalpa Speciosa stem five or six feet high, makes a round, compact head with very large, shingle-like leaves. It does not grow taller. Very formal in effect and attractive along driveways or walks. Used also for lawn decoration.

CATALPA SPECIOSA. A handsome tree of large and irregular shape, attaining great age. The leaves are very large and the great panicles of white flowers are beautiful in the early summer, followed by curious, long bean-pods. Makes a handsome tree for the lawn or street.





HEDGE OF BARBERRY THUNBERGII

Hedges — for Ornament or Protection

The various situations that call for hedges and the purpose to be served in each case, will determine what is best to plant.

PRIVET—AMOR RIVER AND CALIFORNIA—make compact, formal, evergreen hedges.

BARBERRY THUNBERGII makes a small, round hedge with red berries in winter.

JAPAN QUINCE. A five or six foot hedge, aglow with scarlet in the early spring.

OSAGE ORANGE AND HONEY LOCUST are for farm hedges.

CRIMSON RAMBLER ROSE makes a beautiful hedge or enclosure for gardens.



CALIFORNIA PRIVET HEDGE

